

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 46

MARCH 1, 1934

No. 1

## Announcing

## Important improvements giving greater **SPEED and ACCURACY** to the new **TYPE K Bobbin Stripper**

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# TEXTILE BULLETIN



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## Some Essentials Of Industrial Recovery\*

By George H. Houston

President The Baldwin Locomotive Works

**A** DEPRESSION is described by Col. Leonard P. Ayres in his recent book on *The Economics of Recovery*, as an extended period of time during which large numbers of people, who are able to work and who wish to work, are unable to find any work to do. As he says, this is not a complete definition but in a great industrial population it covers nearly everything. There are other aspects of the present depression—many of them—but this discussion is confined to the character and extent of unemployment and the conditions necessary for its correction.

Those engaged in gainful occupations may be divided, more or less accurately, into two general groups—producers of goods and producers of services. By reference to the 1930 census Colonel Ayres shows that of nearly 49 million people normally engaged in gainful occupations in this country about 26 million are engaged in producing goods and 23 million in providing services. He shows further that the volume of such services fluctuates largely with the volume of goods produced.

Goods in turn may be divided into two general classifications—(1) consumption goods of an ephemeral character which are destroyed more or less immediately with use such as food, clothing, gasoline and fuel for domestic purposes, and (2) durable goods of a relatively permanent character, such as dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and railroad equipment and public works.

The 26 million workers normally engaged in producing goods are made up of 16 million producers of consumption goods and 10 million producers of durable goods.

During periods of depression consumption goods continue to be produced and consumed at nearly normal volume, while the production of durable goods is greatly diminished. At the extreme low point of this depression which occurred in 1932, the aggregate of consumption goods output,

after holding up relatively well, had declined about 25 per cent from the normal, while durable goods output had fallen about 75 per cent from normal, having declined drastically at the beginning of the depression.

### UNEMPLOYMENT GREATER IN DURABLE GOODS FIELD

Colonel Ayres estimates that in the autumn of 1933 there were about nine and one-half million unemployed workers of all kinds, consisting of five and one-half million producers of goods and four million providers of services, the unemployment of the providers of services being caused largely by the unemployment of the producers of goods. He estimates further that in the field of consumption goods there were only slightly more than five hundred thousand unemployed, while in the field of durable goods the unemployed numbered five million, or about nine times the unemployment existing in the production of consumption goods. No large and lasting recovery in employment may be expected except as it is initiated and carried out within the field of durable goods, and no substantial prosperity can return until this objective has been accomplished.

The causes of the existing concentration of unemployment in this field, and its far-reaching effect upon our industrial life will be found, I believe, in a consideration of the nature of consumption and durable goods and of the methods used in their financing and procurement.

### PRODUCTION OF CONSUMPTION GOODS

If 16 million workers out of a total of 49 million can produce all the consumption goods needed for the entire country, it is necessarily true that each worker must produce on the average more of such goods than he and his dependents can consume. This condition is intensified in proportion as the processes of such production are mechanized. For instance, the peasant of Russia, with his crude agricultural methods, produces less than the highly mechanized farmer of North America. Naturally



\*Address delivered at the meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, at Philadelphia.

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under such primitive conditions, a larger portion of the population must be engaged in producing agricultural products, or, put conversely, each individual engaged in agriculture in Russia produces a relatively smaller surplus over and above his own requirements than is the case in America. A portion of the buying power of each worker arising from the wages paid to him is of necessity devoted to other things than the purchase of consumption goods, primarily to procurement of durable goods, including payment for their use in the form of rent. The portion of income thus used for other purposes increases with the degree of mechanization of production and living facilities.

The demand for most consumption goods is relatively inelastic in volume. For instance, the amount of food consumed per capita in America in prosperous times is little more than that consumed during periods of the greatest depression. Our economic structure has been geared by experience to employ about a certain proportion of our workers in the production of such goods. If a much larger number of workers are concentrated at any time upon such production than are necessary for current requirements, the output of such goods will be in excess of demand, inventories will be increased and prices reduced. This condition has been prevented to a considerable extent by shortening the hours of each such employee so that the total man-hours expended would not be above requirements. This work-sharing will prevent overproduction, but it will not increase the aggregate buying power without increasing wage rates which, if increased, will increase costs and raise prices correspondingly or more, and no real improvement will have been effected except in the distribution of available employment. Such work spreading will divert a certain amount of buying power from durable goods to consumption goods by reducing the earnings of workers to more nearly a subsistence level.

The theory that workmen must be paid wages adequate to purchase the total product of all employment is essentially erroneous, as generally stated, in that it ignores the very large aggregates of buying power existing outside of wages received, and the important items of production cost other than wages paid.

#### FLUIDITY OF CONSUMPTION GOODS

One of the characteristics of consumption goods is our inability to produce them in excess of current requirements without causing a reduction in their sales price due to the increase in the available supply of such goods. This condition exists more or less regardless of location or ownership of such articles. We have not yet learned how to hoard consumption goods in any great quantity without creating so much concern as to their disposition as to cause a more or less uncontrollable desire to dispose of them at any price. Many such commodities like sugar, wheat and cotton are extremely fluid in that an excess supply existing anywhere in the world will flow to the point of greatest demand and quickly break the price level; in fact, this fluidity is so great that each such com-

modity has a daily world wholesale price which moves up and down more or less in response to statistical reports upon the actual and prospective supply.

#### Consideration of these factors—

1. That at no time during the present depression has the production of consumption goods been greatly reduced below normal demand;
2. That each producer of consumption goods produces more than his own requirements;
3. That as soon as such goods are produced in excess of current demand the price of such goods diminishes;
4. That the spreading of employment over all of the employable will not substantially increase the aggregate buying power for all goods in that the buying power given to the unemployed by spreading work is taken from those previously employed; and
5. That increases in labor costs arising from increases in wage rates will raise the cost of production as rapidly or more so than the increases in adge rates will raise the buying power of the workers—

leads to the conclusion that any artificial stimulation in the output of consumption goods beyond the normal and limited requirements of the population cannot and will not bring about any substantial and sustained recovery in employment.

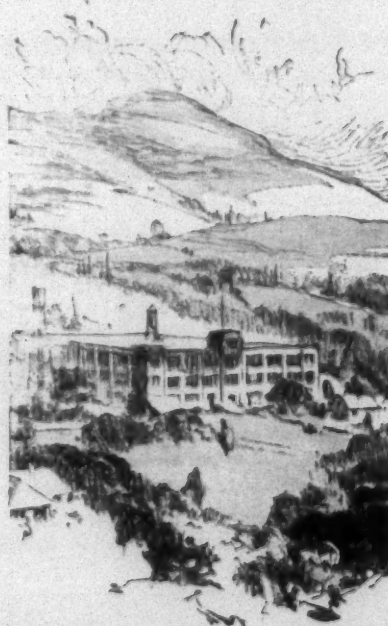
#### TYPES OF DURABLE GOODS

While about 60 per cent of those employed normally in production are thus engaged in producing goods of an ephemeral consumption character, the rest of them—about 40 per cent of the total but about 60 per cent of those employed in manufacturing and construction—are engaged in the creation and maintenance of the more or less permanent facilities for living and carrying on the work of the country. These products, which we have called durable goods, are of three inherently different types, each of which has its own characteristics and effect upon employment:

1. *Durable goods of a consumption character*—That is those used in the processes of living, such as dwellings and all real estate improvements in connection therewith; the more permanent pieces of house furnishings and automobiles, which, while not of such long life as most durable goods, otherwise possess their characteristics. The demand for such goods is limited only by capacity to pay. There are paid for largely with individual savings, including the incurrment of debt to be liquidated by subsequent savings.

2. *Publicly owned property for public use*—Such as streets, parks, sewers, water systems, great public works of a national utility character, such as the Panama Canal and the Boulder Dam, and similar property for use directly by the Government—such as public buildings or Army and Navy facilities. These are paid for with the proceeds of taxation, or by the sale of securities to be serviced by subsequent taxation. Such securities are bought largely with accumulated savings.

3. *Facilities of a commercial or productive character*—Such as office buildings, manufacturing facilities and





transportation and communication facilities. These are paid for with corporate savings, including surplus accruals and depreciation reserves, and by the proceeds of the sale of securities, which in turn are paid for largely by savings. Generally such facilities produce income sufficient to service and liquidate the investment in them.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DURABLE GOODS

These goods possess certain characteristics and qualifications that are distinctly different from those of the ephemeral type of consumption goods, which we have previously discussed. The most notable characteristic is that they are not destroyed immediately by use, but only by wear, obsolescence or accident.

The relative permanence of durable goods makes them available as collateral for credit, for their procurement and ownership, which is a quality lacking in consumption goods. A man may buy an automobile and pledge it as collateral for a portion of the purchase price and continue to pay for the automobile over its useful life. The propriety of this procedure is recognized to such an extent that a form of security peculiar to this particular transaction has been developed which has a very high credit rating. Let this man, however, buy ten gallons of gasoline and put it in his automobile and use it; the consumed gasoline is utterly destroyed and possesses no basis whatever for credit. Of course, it had a basis for credit until used but the moment it was put to work its form was destroyed, and it ceased to exist as gasoline. This immediate destruction of value by use is characteristic of all ephemeral consumption goods, while the retained value after initial use is characteristic of all forms of durable goods, with the resulting basis available for credit during its useful life. A second characteristic of such goods, therefore, is that they are acquired with credit and paid for with savings; in fact, such goods constitute the principal medium through which the world's savings are stored, that is, they are the great bulk of the world's wealth.

A third characteristic is the elasticity in the demand for such goods which is of interest when compared with the inelasticity in the demand for ephemeral consumption goods. In the presence of great popular confidence in the economic future and with an available supply of credit at reasonable cost, there is always a rapid expansion in the demand for durable goods, not only for productive purposes but for the procurement of comforts and luxuries of life. When men are confident as to their future ability to earn the service on the debt to be incurred and when they are optimistic as to future opportunities for improvement in their personal fortunes, they are ready and eager to incur debt for homes, automobiles and the unending list of goods of a more or less durable nature which add to the comfort and satisfaction of living. When in fear of the future, these same individuals will refrain from incurring new obligations of this character and will do without these greater comforts and satisfactions, adapting themselves to the lower standards of living which they believe to be essential to the safeguarding of their future welfare.

The same principles apply equally to private enterprise in the development of facilities for production and commerce. In general during the optimistic period of an upward turn in the economic cycle, durable goods are produced more rapidly than savings are accumulated, through the incurrment of debt with a corresponding expansion of credit; while during the pessimistic downturn in an economic cycle, durable goods are produced at a lesser rate than savings are accumulated, resulting in the payment of debt and the contraction of credit. It is axiomatic that debt is incurred during good times and

liquidated during hard times. This cycle of events applies almost exclusively to the production of durable goods and is not found to anything like the same degree in the field of ephemeral consumption goods. It is this characteristic that causes the great fluctuation in employment in the durable goods field.

One of the reforms that should be sought, when reform rather than recovery should be the order of the day, is the stabilization of the volume of production of durable goods—that is, the creation of restraints on the over-expansion of credit and the incurrment of excess debt during periods of rising prosperity, and the stimulation of the incurrment of debt and expansion of credit during periods of depression, thereby tending to prevent the height of the peak of production in these fields at the top of the economic cycle and the depth of the valley, at the bottom. I am of the opinion, however, that such a procedure must be started rather by restraint in the incurrment of debt during a period of prosperity so as to pass into the depression if it comes, without such a load of debt as to make impracticable the incurrment of additional debt during the period of depression.

#### DEFICIENCY IN DURABLE GOODS

While consumption goods of an ephemeral character have been produced and used during this depression in only slightly diminished quantity, the output of durable goods in many important lines has almost ceased. Residential construction has been decreasing since 1928, the 1932 volume having been but one-tenth of that of 1928. The 1933 volume was even less than that of 1932. In many communities a residential shortage is threatened. The decline in commercial and industrial construction has been almost as drastic, the 1932 volume being but one-eighth of the 1928 volume, with little if any improvement in 1933.

Railroad equipment has been replaced in recent years at a rate that will require such equipment to be used long beyond its economical and useful life.

A vast quantity of obsolete equipment has accumulated in every field of manufacturing production. *Business Week* published in August, 1932, an estimate of the accumulated deficiency in industrial equipment purchases (excluding transportation equipment) to the end of 1932, of 30 billion dollars.

Contrary to conditions existing in consumption goods in which there is no shortage, but generally a surplus, there is a real and extensive shortage in almost all forms of durable goods. The deceptive aspect of the present situation with much idle equipment on hand arises from failure to eliminate the obsolete and commercially non-productive equipment, rather than from the existence of an excessive volume of efficient facilities.

Considering the time that man has lived upon the earth, during which he has built structures, it is rather interesting to reflect upon the very small number of such structures now existing and of present use; how few there are which are more than 100 years of age; and, except for a limited number of monumental structures, how few, which are more than fifty years of age. In general the world's inventory of durable goods must be replaced about once every twenty years. Automobiles, for instance, have a life of, say, seven years, and great public works such as the Panama Canal, if adequately maintained, may have a useful life of several hundred years or until the economic necessity for such facilities ceases or some great natural calamity destroys them.

#### EFFECTS OF MECHANIZATION

The more highly a country is mechanized, whether for production or for living, the greater the proportion of its income must be spent on the procurement of such me-

chanical equipment in comparison with that spent for consumption goods and even for services. This is indicated by a study of the cost of modern medium-priced dwellings. The cost of construction of these dwellings as far as foundations and walls are concerned has not substantially changed over a long period of time, but the cost of finishing these dwellings has gone up very greatly because it now includes central heating, electric lighting, modern plumbing, telephone connections, radio, electric refrigeration, electric laundering equipment, electric or gas cooking appliances and, in the future, air conditioning. Few, if any, of these refinements existed 40 years ago. They constitute an added cost to the durable goods required for living and at the same time they replace much of the personal service formerly required. To a marked extent such mechanization has caused a divergence of income from the current expenditures for living—that is, for such things as personal service—to the payment for durable goods. This same trend is found in all fields of human activity and may be expected to continue indefinitely.

Many thoughtful people seem to think that the country is completely built, and that nothing further will ever have to be done to it in the way of physical facilities—that it is a finished job. As a matter of fact, so long as our physical sciences and mechanical arts continue to develop, so long as man has new ideas and new wants, so long will we have to continue to build and rebuild the durable equipment of the country.

I do not believe we are any nearer today the ultimate goal of a completely built country than we were 40 years ago except as we so change our methods of conducting our affairs as to stop the accumulation of savings and their flow into investment. The volume of accumulated savings seeking investment has been and will continue to be an important indicator by which the progress of the country in these fields is determined.

#### THE STRATEGIC POINT

Because of:

1. The inelastic demand for consumption goods which at present are being produced at nearly their normal volume;
2. The elastic demand for durable goods which are now being produced at only a fraction of their normal volume with corresponding unemployment in this field; and
3. The fact that the greater portion of unemployment in the provision of services is created by the reduced volume in the production of goods—durable goods constitute (again to quote Colonel Ayres) the key-log in the depression jam.

Employment in durable goods, financed largely by the use of credit, is a medium by which the buying power of the present may be stimulated by borrowing from the future in such a manner that the debt is serviced largely from the earning power of the facilities thus created.

#### CAPITAL FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Added employees in this field do not have to buy their own products directly with their own wages, but are able to buy the products of those engaged within the consumption goods industries and in the field of personal service.

The replacement of obsolete facilities and the opening up of new ventures will be undertaken by private enterprise, however, only in anticipation of a profit. These conditions require adequate long-term credit or permanent capital at reasonable cost, together with conditions favorable to forward planning and new enterprise.

Capital invested in durable goods is being depreciated constantly and finally is dissipated completely. Such goods are not only wearing out but are being destroyed

by accident and rendered obsolete by technical developments on every hand. Hence there is need for a continuing input of new capital to finance new facilities and replacement of old. In turn a continuous process of saving is necessary to supply this capital. Moreover, if the Nation desires an advancing standard of living, or if it merely wishes to increase its population without lowering its existing standard of living, it must do more than merely replace its capital equipment as it wears out or becomes obsolete. An increasing amount of its money income must be used to finance the essential durable goods in order to provide the expansion in facilities necessary for a growing population or for an advancing standard of living, or for both.

There can be no extensive activity in durable goods without an accompanying activity in the creation and distribution of new securities. Statistics published by *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* indicate that during the ten months ended October 31st of last year, new domestic corporate security issues, exclusive of refundings, amounted to only 138 million dollars as compared with 4,521 million dollars average for the same ten months for the years 1926 through 1930, or a reduction of 97 per cent. This practical cessation in the supply of capital to private enterprise is peculiar to America and does not exist in an acute condition abroad, as is indicated by corresponding figures for the United Kingdom, which issued during the same period in 1933 new domestic corporate securities, exclusive of refundings and issues for Dominion and foreign corporations, in the amount of 78 million pounds sterling as compared with 137 million pounds sterling average for the same ten months for the same prior years, or a reduction of only 43 per cent. The present relative volume of capital flow into private enterprise thus disclosed of only 3 per cent of normal volume in America as compared with 57 per cent in the United Kingdom is an indication of the extent of the stagnation now existing in America in the flow of private capital into private enterprise.

#### INVESTMENT ESSENTIALS

Savings constitute the medium by which individuals provide during their working years for the certain needs of old age and dependency, by which corporations provide for the unknown and unforeseeable contingencies of the future and by which the continuous losses of the accumulated capital of the world are replaced. These savings are accumulated through many channels including life insurance, property insurance, bank deposits, corporate surpluses and reserves, and a great variety of individual holdings in bonds and stocks. These investments are all entered into in anticipation of safety as to principal and a return upon the investment.

This constant accumulation of capital is not only of primary importance to the well-being of the individual, of industry and of commerce, but also to many non-profit undertakings of great importance, such as our institutions of learning, the hospitalization of our population, and the great foundations for research and investigation which have been founded in recent years. The influence of these things upon our economic and social life are beyond all measure but are likely to be forgotten in the contemplation of some of the present-day suggestions, one of the most striking of which is that there must be a larger diversion of the gross proceeds of industry to wages and a reduced return upon investment. Such a plea might have more weight if we were discussing solely the matter of the rate of return, but the fact is that savings, in America and in every other civilized country, have not been permanent in the past, but have been subject to constant amortization by capital losses. Statistics on this



subject are very incomplete but as nearly as can be determined it appears that, without making any provision for capital losses the return on net worth in such of the American industries as have been available for study has averaged less than 6 per cent per annum including periods of normal prosperity. When capital losses are taken into account, this return is considerably diminished.

Professors Warren and Pearson, as well as Colonel Ayres, have pointed out that in the period from 1840 to date, real wage rates have increased almost identically with the physical output of the individual worker. It is reasonably apparent that any effort to increase real wages by a great and sudden diversion of the gross proceeds of industry from return on capital to wages will result in such a diminution of savings with the consequent reduction in the flow of new capital into enterprise as seriously to curtail enterprise and reduce employment in the field of durable goods.

Unless we are prepared to abandon capitalism and adopt a social order in which the facilities of production and distribution are owned or controlled and, incidentally, financed by the State, the accumulation of savings and their flow into investment in durable goods must be continued. This can be accomplished, however, only in the expectation of such security of principal and such rate or return as will encourage men to take the hazard of investment.

#### OBSTACLES TO INVESTMENT

There exist at the present time a number of serious obstacles to the restoration of these essential conditions, including the following:

1. Lack of confidence in the monetary system, resulting in unwillingness to enter into long time commitments.

2. Lack of confidence as to the future opportunity to obtain a reasonable return upon investments due partly to an expressed intent to divert a larger proportion of the gross proceeds of industry from return upon investment to wages and partly to the increasing costs of industrial production. The production cost of many types of durable goods is now approaching the level of 1929. It is doubtful if buying of such articles in normal volume can be brought about at these levels until the entire price structure has caught up with prices for manufactured products.

3. Difficulties in the creation and distribution of new securities because of certain drastic provisions of the Federal Securities Act.

4. Competition by Government in the capital markets of the country for the financing of its own expanding debt.

5. Heavy and increasing taxation arising from the Government's extraordinary efforts to afford relief and to afford relief and to bring about recovery.

6. The generally accepted idea that the country is over-equipped with durable goods, with the resulting concentration, in the Government's relief program, upon consumption goods and public works of a non-productive character.

#### SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT POLICY

The Government is now engaged, through public works and the financing of the purchase of certain types of equipment, in what has frequently been called a priming of the economic pump, in the hope that private enterprise will shortly take up and carry on the burden of restoring employment in the field of durable goods through the

(Continued on Page 27)

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# Cotton Goods Prices Are Dirt Cheap, Anderson Believes

**B**ASED on present cost of cotton and the cost of production, prices of cotton textiles in all standard construction are "dirt cheap" today, in the opinion of W. D. Anderson, head of the Bibb Manufacturing Company. In order to return cost to the mill and 6 per cent profit on the investment, cotton goods should be selling at least 10 per cent above present levels, he believes. Mr. Anderson, outlining his views in a letter to his customers, presents some data which he describes as "rather startling."

"Counting the addition of the processing tax, standard carded yarns and standard carded cloths, like print cloth constructions, do not net the mill as much as they were bringing toward the end of July, 1933, before the processing tax was applied."

Referring to his analysis, which is outlined in the following, Mr. Anderson remarks: "You will observe that I have said nothing with reference to the influence on commodity prices which the very definite inflation we are experiencing will have, nor have I mentioned the probably advancing costs of manufacture due to a proposed shorter work week, with a likelihood that wages will be increased at the same time."

## YEAR OF MAXIMUM OUTPUT

"According to data assembled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, 1927 witnessed the maximum operation of textile machinery in the United States and the maximum production of cotton cloth during the past 11-year period, 1923-1933 inclusive.

"During that year, 37,364,730 spindles were in place and 34,409,910 were active at some time during the cotton year which ended July 31. The statistics for that year were as follows:

Spindles in place at beginning of year....	37,364,730
Spindles cative at any time during year ended July 31.....	34,409,910
Average number of active spindles based on 12 monthly reports.....	32,547,119
Spindle hours run .....	104,450,215,788
Production of cloth in square yards.....	8,980,415,000
Exports in square yards .....	565,021,000
Imports in square yards.....	63,002,000
Available for domestic consumption.....	8,478,396,000
Population at July 1.....	118,197,000
Per capita consumption in square yards .....	71.73

The situation today is about as follows:

According to the Bureau of Census there were 30,938,340 spinning spindles in place in the United States on December 31, 1933. Of this number they report 24,840,870 spindles active during December.

## ESTIMATES POSSIBILITY OF SCARCITY

"For the sake of calculation, we will assume that there are 25 million active spindles in the United States.

"The cotton textile code limits the operation of cotton spinning spindles to a maximum of 80 hours per week. While for obvious reasons it would not be physically possible or every active spindle in the country to operate

the full 80 hours per week, if we assume such an operation, 100 billion spindle hours, based on an average of 50 week year, would mark the maximum operation of the spindles which are now active in the United States.

"Assuming the same efficiency in production and the same average construction of cloth as in 1927, such an operation as suggested above would produce 8,597,794,000 square yards of cloth. Assuming exports of 375 million yards and imports of 30 million yards, which are the approximate figures from the Bureau of Census for 1932, this would leave available for domestic consumption 8,252,794 square yards.

"If we assume a present population of 125,500,000, and if through the increase of the purchasing power of the public by reason of conditions already discussed, and the need for replenishing the households of this country, we should come up to the average per capita consumption of cloth reached in 1927, then 9,004,625,000 square yards of cloth would be required as against the 8,252,794,000 square yards available for domestic consumption, based on maximum operations of present active spindles, or a shortage of 751,831,000 square yards.

"It might be said that this country will not come back to the per capita consumption of cotton cloth reached in 1927 for various reasons.

"Neither is it physically possible to operate all the spindles in this country on an 80-hour per week schedule.

"The figures, therefore, are merely interesting in that they show the trend of things and the probability that goods may grow scarcer and more difficult to obtain than has been the case for some time past."

## DECLINING CONSUMPTION TREND

A re-examination of developments affecting the future of cotton and cotton textiles, by Mr. Anderson, points out that for the past four years, the quantity of cotton textiles moving into consumption in this country has been dwindling, despite the increase in population.

The increase in domestic consumption of cotton for 1933 was probably furnished by the stimulus to purchases caused by the NRA and the processing tax, the textile code having been promulgated on July 17th, and the processing tax having been levied on August 1st.

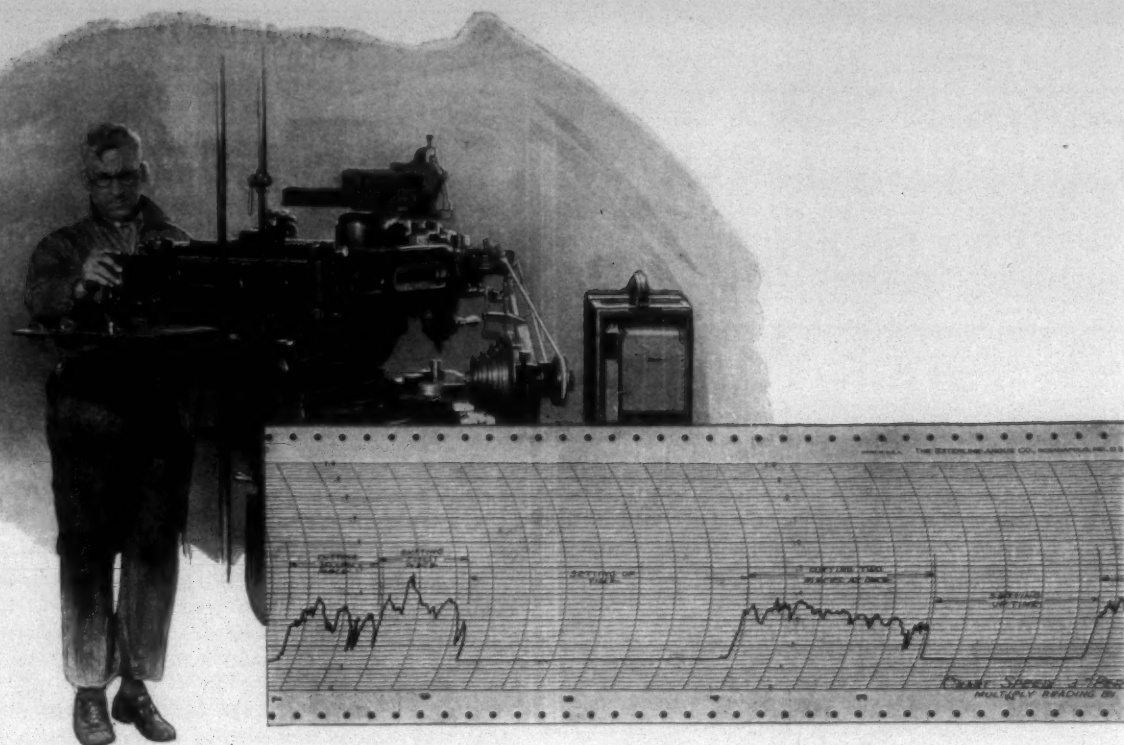
Mr. Anderson emphasizes the figures for 1927 to 1932, showing the sharp decrease in the per capita consumption of cotton cloth—from 71.73 yards in 1927, steadily down to 48.86 yards per capita in 1932. This, he says, is plainly the result of the situation, whereby the people who are the large consumers of cotton textiles have not had the money with which to buy their normal requirements.

## EXPLAINS LAST FALL'S MARKET

Undoubtedly, he states, the cotton textile industry suffered through the fact that its code was the first to go into effect—and that it was well to the fore before the codes of other big employing industries were perfected—all of which had something to do with the length of time it took to digest the large amount of textiles bought in anticipation of the textile code, and so forth. Two weeks

(Continued on Page 33)





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There is only one *sure* way to tell. A graphic record of each important operation will show exactly when the operation started; how many seconds, minutes or hours the work was in process; where delays and time lapses occurred, etc. By studying these records engineers, production men,

and cost experts find places and conditions, that offer tremendous possibilities for savings in production costs.

In many industries and hundreds of manufacturing plants, Esterline-Angus Graphic Recording Instruments are used in making graphic records periodically of all important operations. Some of the savings effected in this manner are truly astonishing.

Authentic records of these achievements are in our files. In all probability we have already applied graphic records to industries similar to yours. On request and without obligation we shall be glad to make available to you such information.

**The ESTERLINE-ANGUS COMPANY**  
*Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.*

PIONEERS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GRAPHIC RECORDING INSTRUMENTS

# Finishing Recipes

## Used By

# French Mills



Courtesy H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

### Battery of Calenders

A NUMBER of finishing recipes used in the French textile industry were recently published in the French textile journal *Tiba*, which should prove of interest to finishers in this country, both from a standpoint of materials used and for purposes of comparison with methods in this country.

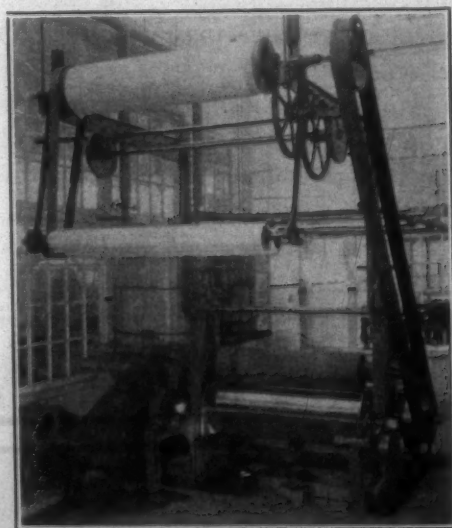
The translation of the article was furnished by the Aktivin Corporation. For the sake of convenience the recipes are converted to correspond with terms used in the American industry. For the same reason, the original construction figures of the various fabrics are changed accordingly. It will be noted that figures on the width of the goods are given just as they are figured in converting measurements from the metric system to inches. A number of the recipes are given herewith:

1. Molton\*, brown, black and gray, 25¼", 60 x 76, 3.50 yds. p. lb.

Construction: Width 25¼", total ends 1480, warp 60, filling 76 p. inch. Yarn count: Warp 24, filling 8. Approx. yards p. lb. 3.50, ozs. p. yard 4.57.

These materials are first napped 3-4 times on both sides, then dyed. In order to avoid shrinkage of the material in length—an effect of the napping—the pieces are passed through a solution of solubilized starch, dried on a frame, regulated to the shrinkage caused by the napping, are napped several times on the upper and under sides, then rolled. The starch solution is prepared with

\*Napped cotton dyed sheeting.



Courtesy H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

### Starch Mangle

17 lbs. of potato starch in 100 gallons of water, solubilized with 5 ozs. of Aktivin-S.

3. Light Oxfords, 30", 76 x 46, 4.30 yds. p. lb.

Construction: Width 30", total ends 2900, warp 76.6, filling 46 p. inch. Yarn count: Warp 30, filling 12. Approx. yards per lb. 4.30, ozs. per yard 3.72.

The fine appearance of the material depends considerably upon the goods quality of the warp and the weft threads. These should not be tightly twisted, in order that they can be well pressed in the calender, and thus close the weave well. They require a very light finish only, inasmuch as this property is inherent in the materials to practically a sufficient extent. The light color of these materials permits the use of a pure paste in combination with a fatty substance without the possible danger of clouding the color. Per 100 gallons:

42 lbs. corn or maize starch.

1 quart turkey red oil.

4. Oxford with dark ground, 30", 84 x 76, 4.40 yds. p. lb.

Construction: Width 30", total ends 2520, warp 84, filling 76 per inch. Yarn count: Warp 26, filling 30. Approx. yards p. lb. 4.40, ozs. p. yd. 3.63.

100 gallons finishing bath contains: 50 lbs. of potato starch, solubilized with 9.4 ozs. Aktivin-S; then add: 25 lbs. of glucose, 1 quart of finishing oil, and boil up again.

Dry on frame, allow material to cool, calender warm with light pressure.

5. Twilled Cloth Jean for Shirts, 30¾", 73x63, 3.56 yds. p. lb.

Construction: Width 30¾", total ends 2260, warp 73, filling 63½ per inch. Yarn count: Warp 24, filling 16 s. Approx. yards per lb. 3.56, ozs. p. yd. 4½.

This kind of material for shirts has a soft, not very full hand, and is very pleasant to wear. As it always has a light ground, use an unsolubilized starch paste for the finish.

A 100 gallon finishing bath contains: 33 lbs. of corn or maize starch, 8 lbs. of potato starch, 25 lbs. of glucose, 2 quarts of finishing oil.

After drying on the frame, allow to cool, and calender warm with light pressure.

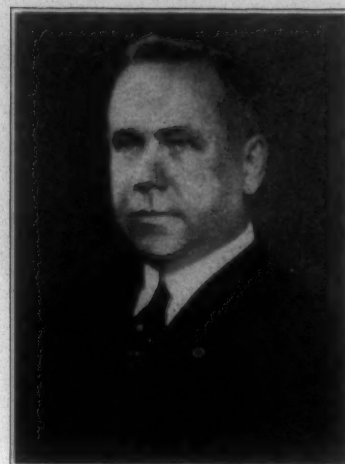
The calender finish should give the material the appearance of linen with a cool and sufficiently full hand. The cool feel will be obtained more easily with the help of a fatty material of a high melting point than with oils or lard; paraffin is the most suitable for this purpose. Sometimes it is preferable to substitute Stearine or soap for the paraffin.

Prepare a calender finish as follows (per 100 gallons): 66½ lbs. of potato flour, solubilized with 1 lb. of Aktivin-

(Continued on Page 25)



# David Clark Addresses Pelzer Safety Club



**T**HE monthly meeting of the Pelzer Safety Club, which is composed of the superintendents, overseers, second hands, and men connected with the power departments of Pelzer Manufacturing Company Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3, of Pelzer, S. C., was held on Saturday night, February 24th, with David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C., as the speaker. The ministers, doctors and teachers of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company village are also members of the Pelzer Safety Club. About one hundred and thirty members were present.

President Jay Bradley, presiding, called for a report of accidents which had occurred since the last meeting. The overseers reported only a few minor accidents which had occurred recently in their respective departments. The Health and Happiness Committee, composed of Dr. Ramsey, Rev. A. M. Doggett, Rev. Pressley and Rev. John Townsend, reported several cases of slight sickness such as colds, flu, etc.; however, none of a serious nature.

After a brief but timely talk by J. F. Blackson, general manager, E. W. Edwards, superintendent, discussed several points of interest with the club.

David Clark was introduced by Superintendent E. W. Edwards and delivered an address upon "The Past and Future of the Textile Industry of the South."

Mr. Clark stated that the cotton mill operatives of the South inherited textile knowledge and ability from their ancestors and went back into history to describe the places in which the race had lived for several hundred years before settling in the Piedmont section of the South.

He discussed the early development of cotton manufacturing in the South and gave in detail the reasons for the comparatively recent movement of cotton mills from New England to the South.

He also discussed reduction in the total number of spindles and looms in the United States and showed that there were now less spindles and looms per 1,000 population than at any time in recent years.

The delightful chicken dinner was served by the ladies of the First Baptist Church of Pelzer.

The following members of the club were present:

## CLUB MEMBERSHIP

Members of Pelzer Safety Club are: President, J. P. Bradley; vice-presidents, Clyde Harris, Grady Davenport, H. L. Neely; general secretary and treasurer, W. P. Nicholson; assistant secretaries, Paul Wilhoit, Garvin Hughes, Roy Hunt, Jetter VeHorn, Chas. Nicholson, Ansel Hunt, W. C. Turner, Mack Bannister, Adger Davis, Geo. Richardson.

Investigating Committee—Preston Woods, Ed Jordan, Jim Westmoreland, B. F. Ross, Clyde DeVall, W. H. Garrison, Frank Owens, Carl Ellis, Claude Rice, Lewis Ellis, Ernest Roach, U. H. Bowen, J. H. Bridges, Bud Edens.

Health and Happiness Committee—Dr. David M. Ramsey, Rev. A. M. Doggett, Rev. F. H. Pressley, Rev. John Townsend.

Regular Members—H. P. Suddeth, J. M. Crocker, J. A. Kelly, D. T. Crymes, Arthur Land, A. A. McCall, Jack Jenkins, John Browning, W. C. Brewer, Garvin Owens, R. P. Harris, Chas. McConnel, Jack Floyd, R. L. Coker, Willie Webb, David Frady, Dewey Woods, J. T. Matthews, A. L. Ellis, Raymond Reeves, E. G. Davenport, Clyde Gambrell, Beecher Bishop.

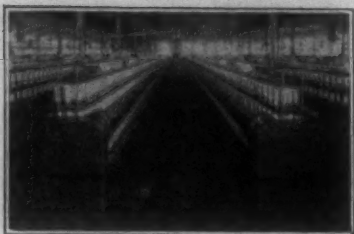
J. D. Crymes, Lee Pryor, Sloan Gambrell, Chas. Garner, O. M. Ragsdale, Paul Ross, Laton Smith, B. B. Brown, W. R. Robertson, L. E. Sargent, Adger Bell, W. A. Bell, B. S. Neely, Jim Hamby, John Porter, G. F. Darby, A. P. Rogers, L. E. Hooper, W. H. Rogers, S. B. Bawcum, S. B. Woods, H. S. Simpson, E. W. Edwards, Dan Ragsdale, J. A. Dunlap, J. R. Holliday, W. L. Vaughn, J. F. Blackmon, Lewis Moore, Geo. Herbert, Neal Duckworth, Blanchmond Whitt, J. L. King, A. H. Chapman, Chas. Moore, J. H. Gilreath, Fred Gilreath, C. V. Fagan, Jack Kelly, L. A. Ramsey, Herman Edens, J. H. Phillips, William Thompson, D. L. Pridmore, G. R. Shackelford, H. F. Davis, Fred Crawford, Geo. Bishop.

J. S. Rogers, B. W. Winkler, Chas. Dickard, Elzie Haney, Chas. Tanner, E. D. Lawson, L. C. McCurrie, Tom Griffin, Homer Neely, Frank Bishop, L. T. Campbell, Floyd Ellis, Carl Davis, T. G. Roche, Roy Sims, A. M. Lander, Prof. J. W. Fulmer, E. V. Wilson, Ted Pryor, W. W. Whitt, J. H. Sargent, J. W. Blythe, F. R. Johnson, Stoge Taylor, John Emery, John Welch, John Brabeale, J. C. Nelson, E. L. Fennell, K. A. Ross, J. R. McCoy.

## Bowen-Hunter Co. Ships Bobbins in Cotton Bags

The Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Company, of East Corinth, Mass., which has for years done business with Southern mills, calls attention to the fact that its products were all shipped in cotton bags during the past year and that this policy will be continued.

The company, after experimenting with cotton bags, using about a thousand for trial purposes, decided to discontinue the use of burlap bags and use cotton exclusively, this doing their part in aiding cotton consumption.



# Georgia Association

## To Discuss

# Carding and Spinning

THE spring meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia will be held on Saturday, March 17th, in the Chemistry Building at the Georgia School of Technology, in Atlanta, Ga. This organization comprises the superintendents, department heads, and other operating executives of the cotton textile mills in Georgia, and is devoted to the conduct of informal round table discussion meetings on topics of interest in connection with the manufacturing departments of the mills. The meeting on March 17th will be devoted to carding and spinning questions along the lines of the appended questionnaire.

George S. Elliott, manager, Pacolet Manufacturing Company No. 4, New Holland, Ga., is general chairman of the organization; R. D. Harvey, assistant agent, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga., is vice-general chairman. Robert W. Philip, Editor *Cotton*, Atlanta, Ga., is secretary-treasurer.

The meeting on March 17th will open at 9:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, and will be concluded before luncheon; at this meeting there will be no luncheon nor afternoon session. The meeting will be held on Saturday, in view of the fact that practically all mills are not operating on that day, with the idea of producing as large an attendance as possible.

A. D. Elliott, superintendent The Trion Company, Trion, Ga., a member of the executive committee of the organization, will conduct the discussion on carding; and J. C. Edwards, superintendent Martha Mills, The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Thomaston, Ga., also a member of the executive committee, will lead the discussion on spinning.

Of particular interest in the carding discussion will be the time given to consideration of long draft in the card room. Several mill men with experience on this new process will be asked to discuss their experience and observations.

A special portion of the session will be given over to a brief program with reference to the textile school work at the Georgia School of Technology, under Prof. C. A. Jones, director of the textile department.

All Georgia mill men are urged to attend, according to General Chairman Elliott, who states also that mill men from neighboring States will be welcomed as guests.

The questionnaire which will form the basis of the program follows:

### CARDING

1. Is it possible to mix strict low and strict middling half and half and get as good results as can be realized with a 100 per cent middling mix? Would you work this mix differently than the 100 per cent middling; what difference would you make?
2. On running your staple lengths, of such a half and half mix, what kind and how many beaters are recommended for cleaning, keeping in mind that longer staple

curls more easily than shorter cotton, and that excessive workings are detrimental to the ultimate break?

3. Do you have single process picking? If so, does your equipment have two or three eveners? If you use two eveners, on which section of the machine is the back evenner located?

4. Do you have your pickers equipped with the hunting-tooth gear knock-off? If so, what method do you have of determining if the lap is about ready to knock off? If the pickers should get out of doffing rotation, how do you get them back to doffing in the proper order?

5. (a) What has been your experience as to the normal life of the wire on top flats? (b) Describe the method you use in determining when it is necessary to replace flats?

6. (a) In increasing card production, do you find it better to increase the lap weight or the doffer speed? (b) In decreasing card production, do you find it better to decrease the lap weight or the doffer speed? (Weight of sliver to remain the same in all cases.)

7. If it becomes necessary to make a lighter drawing sliver, is it better to go from 6 to 5 ends up, or increase the draft on the drawing frame?

8. What percentage of the bobbins sent to the spinning room are returned to the card room for bad work? What method do you use for selecting bad roving to be returned?

9. What is your experience with using, in the card room, bobbins made of material other than wood? How does the life compare with that of wood bobbins?

10. The remainder of the morning session will be devoted to a discussion of *Long Draft Roving Frames*, a very timely and interesting subject, and other subjects of interest.

### SPINNING

11. Does the use of the combination or verse combination wind on spinning completely eliminate smoked yarn?

12. In making bunches on a filling spinning frame, should the main traverse cam be run back to the original starting point after each drop of the traverse?

13. Describe the method of properly weighting the traverse motion on a spinning frame.

14. Will mixing 15/16-inch and 1-inch cotton materially affect the evenness of the yarn on the old or regular system of drafting? On long draft?

15. Is it better to replace the aprons on long draft spinning frames periodically or as they wear out?

16. We would be interested in having a discussion of the relative merits of flat wire and oval wire or a combination of flat and oval wire used in making twister ring travelers.

17. Please give as full information as to your further experience on cork rolls in spinning.

18. Have you used or do you use a chemical in the humidifiers? If so, for what purpose? State results, how used, cost, etc.



# Enjoy the one and only MIAMI BEACH at special springtime prices



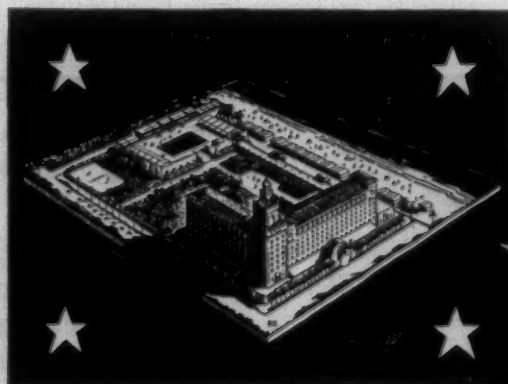
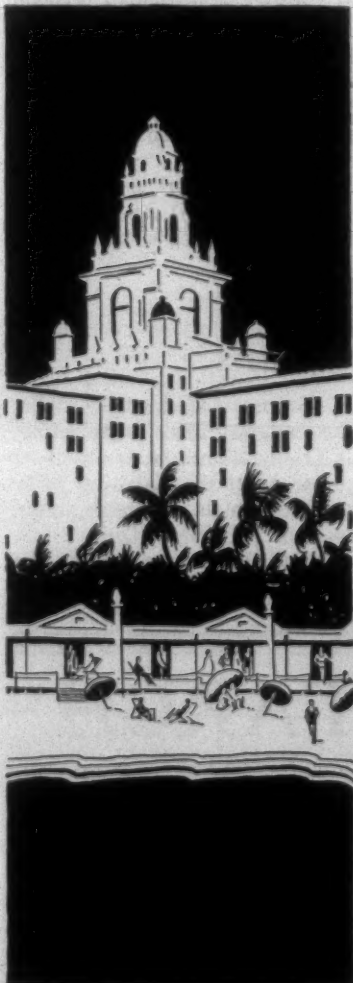
● Prepare for a long summer's business . . . obey that perennial human urge to "get away from it all" for a gay Springtime interlude and some healthful recreation.

● Dodge the March wind's colds and pneumonia . . . swap clouded skies and slushy thaws for constant healthful sunshine . . . get your share of Florida's wonderful surf bathing, deep sea fishing, golf, tennis, boating, racing and a thousand and one other outdoor sports.

● From March to May every condition at Miami Beach is ideal. Maximum temperatures are 70 to 80 . . . minimums from 50 to 70. (See U.S. Weather Bureau Statistics.)

● And best of all, you can do it economically in March and April . . . for in addition to low round-trip fares offered by all transportation lines, the Roney Plaza special late-season rates (effective after March 15th), bring you all of the special privileges of America's Finest Ocean Front Hotel and the Florida Year Round Clubs . . . Roney Plaza Cebana Sun Club . . . Miami Biltmore Country Club . . . Key Largo Anglers' Club . . . with transportation by aerocar, autogiro, sea-sled to all resort activities, saving you, in transportation costs alone, almost the amount of an ordinary hotel bill.

● Dash on down for a few weeks of body-building, nerve-refreshing fun.



Open from November 15th to May 1st. For literature, information and reservations write or wire direct to the hotel or see your travel agent.

# RONEY PLAZA

AMERICA'S FINEST OCEAN FRONT HOTEL

## PERSONAL NEWS

O. B. Ayers has resigned as overseer of spinning at Mill No. 1 of the Springs Cotton Mills, Fort Mill, S. C.

Charles B. Cole is now overseer of carding at the Mary Deila Cotton Mills, Thomson, Ga.

Ed King has been promoted to second hand in weaving on the first shift at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

S. M. Cole has been promoted from second hand on first shift to overseer of weaving on the second shift at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. R. B. Burgess, of Lancaster, S. C., has been appointed a member of the national compliance board of NRA for the textile industry.

James O. Elsmoil has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., and is now in charge of the fancy weaving at Springs Mill, Lancaster, S. C.

J. D. Templeton, formerly superintendent of the Red River Mills, Carhartt, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the No. 1 Mill, Springs Cotton Mills, Fort Mill, S. C.

Chas. P. Boyd has been elected president of the Beacon Manufacturing Company, Swannanoa, N. C., and New Bedford, Mass., succeeding his father, Chas. M. Boyd, who declined re-election.

Paul Seydel, president Seydel-Woolley Company, Atlanta, Ga., has been elected councillor of the Georgia section of the American Chemical Society. He served as president of this section prior to his election as councillor.

### Textile-Finishing Machinery Co. Opens Charlotte Office

Textile-Finishing Machinery Company, Providence, R. I., has opened a branch office at 919 Johnston Building, Charlotte, for the greater convenience of its Southern customers.

H. G. Mayer and James Cook will be representatives and make headquarters at the Charlotte office.

Mr. Mayer, who has long been the Southern agent and is widely known in the textile South. Mr. Cook has had long experience in the engineering and mechanical departments of well known dyeing, cleaning and finishing plants. For some time he has served with the engineering and sales department of Textile-Finishing Machinery Company. He comes South from the New England territory.

### Pelzer Vocational Classes Feted

Pelzer, S. C.—Friday evening, at 6 o'clock, the members of the Pelzer evening classes assembled at the community house for their annual celebration.

J. F. Blackmon, general manager, opened the business session of the program with a short but explicit talk. Superintendents E. W. Edwards and B. R. Burnham responded very timely and gave very good advice for all present. The pastors of local churches, Dr. David Ramsey, Alec Doggett, F. H. Pressley and John Townsend responded.

L. R. Booker, assistant State supervisor, present for the occasion, pointed out all advantages afforded by the schools of this type and urged that all classes be filled to capacity and each one would be profited accordingly.

The speaker of the evening, Prof. E. B. Peck, of Whitney, a pioneer in this type of work, was then introduced by B. R. Burnham. Professor Peck entertained the crowd with a pleasing as well as instructive talk.

### OBITUARY

#### IRA B. GRIMES

LaGrange, Ga.—Ira B. Grimes, LaGrange capitalist and a superintendent in the Callaway Mills organization, died at his home here last Friday from a heart attack.

Mr. Grimes was vice-president of the Callaway Mills and served as general superintendent in charge of manufacturing at Calumet, LaGrange, Hillside, Unity Spinning, Elm City, Oak Leaf and Milstead plants of the company.

# VICTOR MILL STARCH

*"The Weaver's Friend"*

It BOILS THIN . . . . . penetrates the  
WARP . . . . . carries the weight into the  
cloth . . . . . means good running work . . . . .  
satisfied help and 100% production.

*We are in a position to offer  
Prompt Shipment*

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. Castile, Charlotte, N. C.



He was 53 years of age and was recognized as an authority on cotton textile manufacturing in the South. He was a native of Baltimore, Md., and entered the manufacturing business at an early age, working in mills in North and South Carolina. He came to LaGrange twenty-seven years ago as superintendent of one of the Callaway units. He was a former city councilman, a Rotarian, Mason and Red Man.

He is survived by his wife, son, Ira B. Grimes, Jr., a student at Georgia Tech; daughter, Miss Grace Grimes; sister, Miss Beulah Grimes, and two brothers, Oscar B. Grimes, of Athens, and Marion T. Grimes, Gainesville.

Funeral services were held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at the First Methodist Church. Rev. L. M. Twiggs officiated. Interment was in Hill View Cemetery.

#### MRS. L. E. WOOTEN

Mrs. L. E. Wooten, wife of L. E. Wooten, vice-president and Southern manager of the Lestershire Spool & Manufacturing Co., died suddenly at her home in Charlotte on Monday morning. Death was due to heart failure. Mrs. Wooten was 54 years of age and besides her husband is survived by one daughter.

#### DR. W. R. CATHCART

Asheville, N. C.—Dr. William Richard Cathcart, 65, nationally known chemist and former professor at the College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C., died here following a short illness.

Dr. Cathcart, a native of Columbia, S. C., was a graduate of the University of South Carolina and Heidelberg University, Germany. For the last several years he has made his residence in Leonia, N. J., where he was close to his work as technical director of Corn Products Refining Company.

He was on a visit here when he became stricken with illness last Tuesday and was taken to an Asheville hospital.

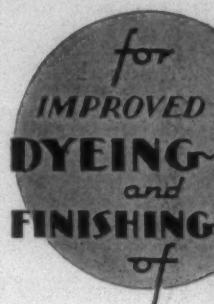
He is survived by his wife, the former Miss Lucy Billing, of Montgomery, Ala.; two sons, Noble A. Cathcart, New York publisher, and Richard T. Cathcart, student at Yale; a daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C.; two brothers, Dr. Robert S. Cathcart, of Charleston, and James A. Cathcart, of Columbia, and a sister, Mrs. Washington Clark, of Columbia.

#### R. S. MEBANE, SR.

R. S. Mebane, Sr., for many years president of the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., but who had recently been serving as secretary of the United States Chamber of Commerce, died at his home in Pittsburgh, Pa., on last Sunday morning. He was 64 years of age. Funeral services were conducted Tuesday morning in Greensboro, N. C., his former home.

Mr. Mebane was a member of the distinguished Mebane family of North Carolina and a descendant of General Alexander Mebane of Revolutionary War fame. He began his cotton manufacturing career at Graham, N. C., as a young man and later went to Great Falls where he was active in the establishment of the mills there.

Surviving are his wife, who before their marriage was Miss Myra Ruff, of Rock Hill, S. C.; a daughter, Miss Randy Mebane, of Pittsburgh; a son, Robert Sloan Mebane, Jr., who is in the United States Army in Honolulu; his mother, Mrs. Julia Sloan Mebane, of Philadelphia, long a Greensboro resident; a brother, Hal Mebane, of Knoxville, Tenn.; a sister, Mrs. Moreau Lebar, of Philadelphia.



# ACETATE RAYONS

*In dyeing—*

#### ALIPHATIC ESTER SULPHATE

A superior penetrating, wetting out and dispersing agent. Assures clear, even shades, in less time. Reduces amount of dyestuffs needed. Forms no scum on dye bath liquor. Softens while dyeing; helps toward finer finish.

*In finishing—*

#### OLEO GLYCERYL SULPHATE

Adds a beautiful, soft, velvety hand and finish. Gives penetrated finish, not surface. Extremely stable. Positively no foam, does not affect shades, develops no odor in storage. Much smaller amounts produce finer finish.

• Write for sample and details.



#### ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO.

Specialists on Finishing Materials  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Southern Representative, E. W. KLUMPH, Charlotte, N. C.

## *Dirty, Unkempt Grounds Breed Discontent*

The shorter work week means more hours OUTSIDE the factory for your workers. The beautifying of mill and village grounds is a more important factor than ever before in helping to keep these workers happy and contented.

It is surprising what a few well placed trees, hedges and shrubs will do, and the cost is small. Why not let us send one of our men to go over the matter with you?

*Landscape Department*

## Lindley Nurseries

Pomona, - - - Greensboro, N. C.

## The Problem of New Bedford

Providence, R. I.—What is the matter with the fine goods business of New Bedford?

It is a fact that the volume of fine goods sold recently has been very satisfactory, yet New Bedford has not shared in it, says the *Daily News Record*. It appears the reason is that on certain classes of fine goods, lawns, voiles and broadcloths, New Bedford is so far out of line there is no use figuring costs on this type of goods.

One of the troubles of New Bedford is the necessity of what is called "evolving downwards." The textile industry of New Bedford excelled principally because of manufacturing skill through a period extending over a half century. When manufacturing skill is mentioned it means skill of management, skill of superintendents and skill of supervisors. Finally, and very important, the skill of the operatives themselves.

On certain classes of merchandise, notwithstanding the progress which has taken place in other sections of the country in fine goods, to get these goods made in the best possible manner it would still be necessary to go to New Bedford. These goods include high class lines of shirtings, marquises requiring very fine yarns, say, two-ply 100s, lenos of intricate patterns, fancy box loom constructions, jacquard novelties and others.

New Bedford is still wedded to the four, six and eight loom jobs, and to compete successfully on the class of merchandise which has, and is now, selling in volume, a great deal of machinery perfectly suitable for the manufacture of goods of the aforementioned type must be discarded in favor of the automatic type of machinery.

For example, one can take a 128-68 combed broad-

cloth, made of yarns about 40s warp and 40s filling. What chance has a mill in New Bedford, with carding and spinning adapted to make yarns ranking from 60s to 100s, and with looms the maximum number of which can be run by any weaver as eight, against mills in other localities who are running this fabric anywhere from 14 to 20 looms per weaver? What chance has New Bedford on a 40-inch, 60x56, hard twist voile, made of 50s warp and 50s filling, against mills like the Maverick of East Boston and the Pilgrim of Fall River?

If New Bedford should make up its mind that the class of merchandise which it manufactures so well, and on which it profited so handsomely, has gone forever, its problem is one of mechanization, which means the expenditure of large sums of money, assuredly millions.

This is not the problem of the management of the textile industry of New Bedford. If they deem this course necessary, the only avenue for them is the form of a recommendation. The problem then becomes one for the directors and the stockholders. It is a question whether there are any mills in New Bedford financially situated to provide this necessary capital expenditure, without being refinanced. Issue of more capital stock, bonds or borrowed money would suffice, though the last named means is undoubtedly out of the question.

Not in the spirit of criticism, New Bedford is still cotton-minded and has been reluctant to enter the field of rayon goods. The manufacture of rayon is a distinct problem in itself. Decades of experience in the cotton texture field are not of much value. It also means the wholesale discarding of the carding and spinning machinery of the City of New Bedford. Without doubt, in a great measure, this fact alone has prevented manufactur-



In Tannate Belts  
pliability, strength,  
grip and durability  
are combined  
in an unusual degree.

# RHOADS TANNATE LEATHER BELTS

## In Step With the Times

**T**HERE is so much being thought, said and done about quality production on a lower cost basis that the future seems to hold much that is good for textile executives.

One of the most important advances is the ever-widening possibilities of Modern Group Drive Installations, belted with Rhoads Tannate Leather Belts. Another is the short-center, pivoted motor base drive, using a Tannate Leather Belt.

The pliable, resilient Tannate Belt on Group Drive or pivoted motor base drive assures efficient grip and long belt life. It helps to show low maintenance cost, low power cost and requires little attention. We have gotten some wonderful results from Tannate Rockwood drives.

SAVE BY  
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J. E. RHOADS & SONS  
PHILADELPHIA 24 N. SIXTH ST.  
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ATLANTA, CLEVELAND, WILMINGTON, DEL.



ers from following in the course which the trend of fabrications might lead them to believe was necessary.

There are mills in New Bedford that have decided it was necessary for them to embark on the manufacture of rayon fabrics. These mills have purchased the rayon equipment necessary and need apologize to none for the success they have attained, both as to quality and costs. A marked contrast is noted in the ability of these rayon mills to compete against rayon mills of other localities, when compared with the still cotton-minded manufacturers of the same city.

Because of the highly skilled operatives in New Bedford, it is a foregone conclusion that manufacturers of that city must accommodate themselves to a higher scale to compare with other similar textile communities is in the opinion of many, not in the realm of possibilities. It is fair to assume that with conditions remaining as they are at present, New Bedford has and will continue to scatter its skilled operatives, such as overseers, second hands, loom fixers and changers, all through the textile field. The education of the outside fine goods business has come from New Bedford itself.

It is difficult for the mill managements of New Bedford to secure a sustained run of any class of fabrics. Constant changing over makes manufacturing very expensive, and is directly caused by decreasing volume. Previously New Bedford manufacturers were in a position to pick their fabrics to accommodate their machinery. Now their problem is one of changing machinery to accommodate the fabric.

Today, any number of constructions are being run in mills, whereas in the past mills have been able to secure extended runs on similar types of merchandise. There is no "shirting mill," "pique mill," "leno mill," or other distinguishing application today.

Possibly, New Bedford has guessed wrong on the return of demand for the character of goods it used to make. Style demand in the recent years seems to confirm this. New Bedford's problem is purely one of adaptation, and unless it adapts itself quickly the passing of a great industry may be witnessed.

### Piedmont Mill Investment Show \$41,000,000 Increase

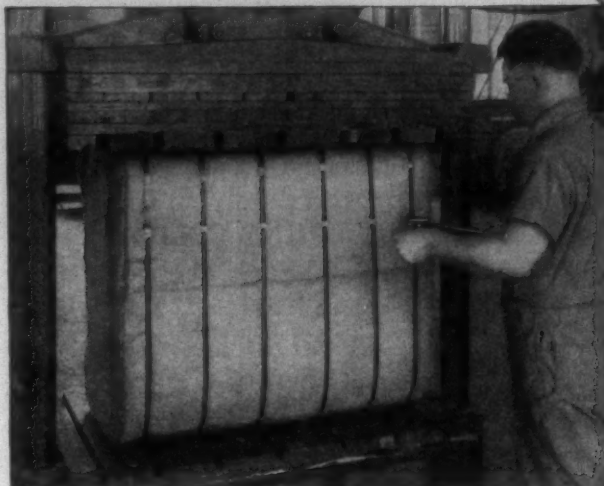
Greenville, S. C.—Investments in mill stock in manufacturing plants in Greenville and surrounding territory have increased through capital stock by more than \$41,000,000 in the last thirty years, a survey showed.

Thirty years ago there were thirteen mills in the county and the capital stock amounted to only \$3,606,000. Today there are more than thirty plants in Greenville County in a few miles of the city, and the capital stock aggregates \$44,632,700, or eleven times as much.

Of eight plants in operation thirty years ago that are operating under the same names and general plan today, Pelzer Manufacturing Company, with a boost from \$1,000,000 to \$7,500,000, and Brandon Corporation, from capital of \$2,200,000 to \$4,810,000, with several plants on the string, have made greatest gains.

A total of 10,114 looms were in operation here thirty years ago, along with 406,520 spindles, whereas around three or four of the present mills can match the total for all plants then. There were 8,180 textile operatives in the county thirty years ago, and today there is about double that number engaged in the work.

The first mill established in this immediate section was the Pelham Manufacturing Company, established in 1882. Pelzer Manufacturing Company was established in 1883.



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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## The Shelby Shutdown

RODNEY WILSON, a six-loom weaver at the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C., conceived the idea that because he was elected a member of the shop committee of the union, he could do as he pleased.

When one of his warps ran out he "bawled-out" the overseer of weaving, although many other looms in the mill were empty due to a shortage in orders for goods.

In a rage because the pre-emptory orders of such an important man as "Rodney Wilson, member of the shop committee," were not obeyed, he left his other five looms running and went from the weave room through the next department and into the third department, about 700 feet from his looms, and remained there for a considerable period.

When he finally condescended to return to the looms he was being paid to operate he was fired just as any other weaver would have been under similar circumstances.

Every member of the union in the Cleveland Cloth Mill and every fair-minded person outside of that mill, knows that when a man is being paid to perform a certain service in a manufacturing plant or in business and deliberately refuses or fails to perform that work, his employer has a right to discharge him.

The fact that an employer belongs to the Methodist Church, the Masonic Order or the United Textile Workers does not prevent his being discharged when he refuses or fails to perform the duties for which he is being paid.

To contend that because Rodney Wilson was a member of the union or even a member of the shop committee at the Cleveland Cloth Mills,

he could not be discharged for non-performance of duty is absolutely untenable.

The unfairness of labor unions in taking such a position is one of the reasons why they do not hold their members and are in disrepute with the public.

The average man, whether he is a member of a union or not, has in him enough of a sense of fairness and justice to resent unionism taking the position that a union member may neglect his work without being subject to the same penalties which would be inflicted upon those who were not members of unions.

Because Rodney Wilson was discharged for his neglect to perform the duties for which he was being paid, a strike was ordered.

Knowing that over half the employees of the Cleveland Cloth Mills were not members of the union, the management offered to give them employment by continuing the day shift and about 125 employees, including many union members, returned to their looms and machines, but intimidation and threats of violence became so great that it was thought advisable to close the mill for an indefinite period.

The employees of the Cleveland Cloth Mill, many of whom have families to support, were receiving approximately \$7,000 per week and, thanks to the union, will lose that amount each week the mill stands idle. It is a big price to pay for the union allegiance of less than half of those employed in the mill.

New England is covered with empty cotton mill buildings and the ruins of mill buildings dismantled because of just such incidents as happened at the Cleveland Cloth Mills.

The union workers in that mill were being given exactly the same treatment as the other employees, but took the position that a union member could not be discharged for neglect of duty.

For several months the union members of the Cleveland Cloth Mill have been paying weekly dues under the promise that when a strike occurred they would be taken care of by the union.

It will be interesting to learn how much of their money will be paid back to them while idle. It might interest some of them to learn how much of their money is still in a Shelby bank and whether or not, if the union would vote to get the money, it could be found.

We happen to know that all but \$1.00 of the union account is a South Carolina mill town was drawn out last week and sent North. Where is the money paid in dues by the union members at the Cleveland Cloth Mill? They dare not insist upon knowing.

The Cleveland Cloth Mill discharged a weav-



er for leaving his looms for a long period without permission.

About 500 people who were working 40 hours per week and were getting \$7,000 weekly with which to support themselves and their families are now without work.

It is incidents such as the above, occurring hundreds of times in New England mills, that have made us oppose the unionization of Southern mills.

Disregard for the rights of others and even for the distress of their own members is the chief characteristic of organized unionism.

### When Radicals Meet

**W**E quote the following from an editorial in *The Daily Oklahoman*, of Oklahoma City:

One thing that the ordinary citizen finds it almost impossible to understand is the venomous bitterness which the different radical sects hold toward one another.

The row between Socialists and Communists at that Austrian protest meeting in New York the other night is a case in point.

To most of us, probably, the difference between a Socialist and a Communist is not very great; certainly it cannot be a tenth as great as the difference between either party and an out-and-out capitalist.

But neither Socialist nor Communist ever assails the capitalist with half of the sustained fury that he loses on his comrade-in-radicalism.

The answer to the above is very simple.

There are a few zealous people who are sincere in their beliefs in socialism and communism but to most of those who are actively identified with these movements, it is simply a racket through which they obtain money.

Very few of those who are known as leaders do any other work and, of course, must depend upon collections and contributions for their living.

The two organizations work the same side of the street and as each sees a bit of money dropped into the tin cup of the other, it naturally causes resentment and anger.

Just as a beggar will hate and fight another beggar who takes a stand upon his regular corner, so do the socialist hate the communists for the contributions they get and vice versa.

One thing which amused us greatly this week was an outburst by Norman Thomas, the head of the socialists.

Mr. Thomas said:

The NRA has failed miserably. Hours and wages are so bad that the average worker has less purchasing power than he had last June. Employment has fallen off and the working week is too long.

For many years Mr. Thomas has had a beautiful racket and drawn down a comfortable sti-

pend as the result of contributions from those in whom Mr. Thomas and his allies, the professors, could breed socialistic ideas.

Now that the country has leaned over to the side of socialism and is putting into effect the doctrines and ideas taught by Mr. Thomas and his associates, many of the old contributors see no reason to make further donations.

With the "Brain Trust" working the side of the street formerly preempted by Mr. Thomas and his gang, he has a natural desire to attack the said "Brain Trust" and its NRA.

Whenever you hit a man's pocketbook he hollers.

That is why the socialists and communists fight each other. That is why Norman Thomas does not think much of the NRA.

### Government 10-Cent Loans

**T**HERE are some rather interesting facts relative Government loans on cotton, authorized last summer.

Less than one-fourth of the money appropriated by the Federal Government for 10-cent loans on cotton was actually expended. When the Government loan became assured, the market advanced and private capital found it safe to make the investment.

The Federal Commodity Credit Corporation loaned enough to finance about a million bales. More than six hundred thousand bales received the loan through cotton co-operative associations, which obtained part of their funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation and part from private banks.

The Government commitment for 10-cent loans totalled \$250,000,000, of which only \$58,000,000 was actually put out. The largest distribution was made through the Memphis office of the CCC, \$17,200,000. The New Orleans office loaned \$11,700,000, Dallas \$9,900,000, Birmingham \$5,900,000, Houston \$3,100,000, Charlotte \$1,900,000, Oklahoma City \$1,290,000, and no other point exceeding the million mark.

### Selling Below Cost

We thoroughly agree with David Clark, of The Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, that something ought to be done about the mill man or the yarn salesman who continues to sell his goods below cost, or at a price in which there is no profit, thus demoralizing the whole industry. —*Gastonia Gazette*.

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Arkwright Mills have recently completed an installation of pick counters bought from WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

MARION, N. C.—The Cross Cotton Mills have let contract for extending the mill building and will installed a considerable new spinning equipment, most of which will be used to replace present machinery.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Harvey Wilson, vice-president of the Richland Hosiery Mills, commenting on the operation of 15 additional machines in the Rosville plant, said that approximately 125 persons have been added to the payroll of the mills.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Gray Specialty Yarn Company has been incorporated here by J. Lander Gray, well known mill executive, and others. The company, it is understood, will act as sales agents for cotton, wool, silk and rayon yarns.

ROSEBORO, N. C.—Idle for the last three years, the Roseboro Cotton Mills will resume operation March 1st, according to an announcement made Saturday. The mills have been leased by the Chesterfield Yarn Company, which company operates like plants in Kinston, N. C., and Chesterfield, S. C. The Roseboro Mills will give employment to 120.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Due to pressure of business that gives promise of keeping the plant running to capacity until well out in the spring and to rush orders on hand, Union Bleachery of Greenville last week added 100 employees in the various departments of its plant. Addition of these persons brings total employment to 400 or about the largest the plant has ever had, according to R. W. Arrington, general manager.

YORK, S. C.—Effective with this week, the Neely and Travora Cotton Mills of York have gone back on a 40-hour per week schedule.

These mills during the month of February have operated on a 30-hour shift, six hours per day, five days per week, although it is said that both plants had plenty of orders to operate on the full 40 hours, or even longer, but were forced to curtail to the shorter week on account of the textile code.

BELMONT, N. C.—Hatch Hosiery Company is completing installation of \$50,000 worth of new machinery and will extend its trading territory, says J. M. Hatch, president. Mr. Hatch says the company is now connected with the Associated Hosiery Mills of New York which will distribute the Hatch full-fashioned products in the metropolitan area. Its output is being handled by the Richmond Wollstein Company of Rome, Ga. Mr. Wollstein is general manager of the Associated Hosiery Mills.

Improvements to the plant will make possible employment of 25 more workers. The building has been enlarged and new knitting machines are being added. A cafeteria has been added. Five cents per dish is charged and for 25 cents workers get a well balanced meal.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

KINSTON, N. C.—Reliable reports state that the Atlas Manufacturing Company, of New York, will establish a work shirt factory here to employ between 200 and 250 persons.

The company, operating plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, will move its Northern factories to Kinston within a month or two, according to reports, eventually employing between 1,500 and 2,000 persons.

GULFPORT, Miss.—The State Educational Vocational Department has opened a school of instruction at the Walcott & Campbell Cotton Mill, where persons who wish to obtain employment in the mill will be taught how to operate machinery so that they may obtain full pay when put to work.

The cost of operating the school will be borne jointly by the State Vocational Department and the mill. It is planned to operate the school for four months, but the term may be extended if the school proves satisfactory.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Disbursement of \$33,000 in dividends by the Judson and Piedmont Plush Mills has increased the sum paid textile stockholders since January 1st to approximately \$500,000.

Judson Mill has announced that it will pay two past due quarterly dividends of one and three-quarters per cent each on the "A" preferred stock. The dividends amount to \$25,000.

The Piedmont Plush Mill has announced the recent payment of dividends amounting to \$8,000. The company paid three and one-half per cent on the preferred stock, valued at \$225,000.

WHITMIRE, S. C.—Stockholders of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills were told at their annual meeting that the last year had been "satisfactory," and that the mills face the coming year "optimistically" in the annual report of R. E. Henry, president.

Directors were re-elected, and T. L. Johnson, of Rock Hill, was added to the board.

C. B. Graves, of Greenville, was elected secretary to succeed E. O. Hunter, who recently accepted a position with the Springs Mills at Lancaster. Other officers were re-elected.

ROSSVILLE, Ga.—An order for 20,000 yards of cloth has been awarded the Peerless Woolen Mills by the United States Army. The mills are now at work on the order. The army woolen cloth is being produced along with the regular materials being produced in the big mill and some three months more will be required to complete the order.

The mill has been operating full time with a full force and the Government and private orders insure continuation at this pace for months, it was stated at the mill. The Government several weeks ago awarded contracts for 950,000 yards of O. D. material. The business was given to several leading woolen cloth mills, the Peerless order calling for an expenditure of approximately \$375,000 by the Government. This is the first material of this type made by the local mill, although in the past it has filled large blanket orders.

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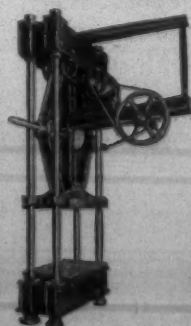
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## Claims Tax on Rayon for Weaving is Illegal

**I**MPOSITION of a tax on rayon yarns to be used in weaving would be a violation of Section 15, Provision D of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, according to an opinion presented by the National Rayon Weavers' Association. The brief filed with the AAA authorities sets forth new statistics in support of the rayon weavers' view that the cotton industry has not suffered by reason of the cotton processing tax.

The brief in question says:

"In common with others who were present at the conference in recompensating tax on rayon, held in your office February 19, we received the distinct impression that it is the intention of the Administration to approve the levying of such a tax. We refer you again to the briefs filed by this Association in opposition to a tax on rayon used in woven fabrics, particularly to the supplemental factual data filed under date of December 16.

"From the facts submitted we believe it has been established conclusively that no excessive shift from cotton to woven rayon fabrics HAS taken place since August 1, 1933, and emphatically state from our knowledge of woven goods trade that no shift from cotton to rayon WILL take place BECAUSE of the process tax on cotton. We respectfully submit that if any tax is imposed upon rayon processed for weaving, its imposition will be contrary to the provision of Section 15 (d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and will be illegal. We are absolutely clear that no tax on rayon yarn used in woven goods may be imposed lawfully.

"Harvey J. Zimmerman of the Bureau of Census provides the following figures on raw cotton consumption:

	Bales 1932	Bales 1933
American Upland .....	4,731,672	5,985,476
Sea Island .....	327	914
American Egyptian .....	12,430	17,808
Egyptian .....	79,464	88,805
Other Foreign .....	42,123	44,392
	4,866,016	6,137,395

Increase 1933 over 1932, 1,271,079 bales.

"This clearly indicates that there has been a broader and wider use of manufactured cotton products in 1933 than in 1932 although the process tax on cotton was levied as of August 1, 1933.

"In view of the fact that those who have clamored for a compensatory tax on rayon are users of long staple cotton, who submit the following figures on consumption:

	1932 Bales	1933 Bales
Sea Island .....	327	914
American Egyptian .....	12,430	17,808
Egyptian .....	79,464	88,805
American Upland 1½" and longer .....	255,200	*323,215
	347,421	430,215

Increase 1933 over 1932, 83,321 bales.

\*Estimated on basis of 5.4 per cent of American Upland cotton consumed being 1½" or longer staple, this being the percentage for 1932—See report, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, December, 1933, page 19. Actual percentage for 1933 crop not available from this Bureau.

"This shows an increase in the consumption of long staple cotton in 1933 after the process tax on cotton was levied as compared to the year 1932. It is further of interest to note the increase in consumption of American Egyptian and Egyptian long staple cotton in the month of January:

	January, 1933 Bales	January, 1934 Bales
American Egyptian .....	1,184	1,118
Egyptian .....	5,998	10,211
Total .....	7,182	11,329

"We call your attention to Chart III in the aforementioned memorandum filed with you December 16, 1933, showing a substantial increase in production of fine cotton goods since the imposition of the cotton processing tax. This chart gave you figures from August to November, 1933. The average production of fine cotton goods for December, 1933, actually was 220,265 pieces weekly in spite of the fact that there was an industry-wide curtailment of 25 per cent of production during this month. The above figure corrected for curtailment would show a production of 275,218 pieces weekly average for December, 1933. For the week of January 13, 1934, production was 282,430 pieces; for the week of January 20, 1934, 285,765 pieces.

"We request similar reference be made to Chart IV, showing an increase in the unfilled orders for fine cotton goods since the imposition of the cotton processing tax. This chart gives the figures for August-November, 1933. The average weekly unfilled orders since November are:

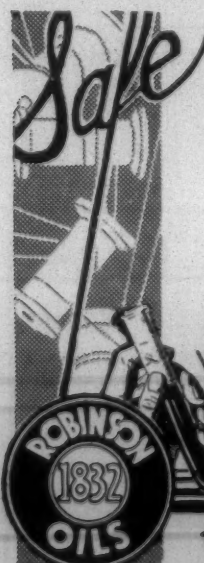
December .....	2,219,210 pieces
January .....	2,867,992 pieces

"This clearly indicates that there has been no shift from cotton to rayon in this field, as the January, 1934, figure is higher than the August-November, 1933, average shown on the chart.

"On February 2, George A. Sloan, chairman, made a report to the Cotton-Textile Industry in which he pointed out that sales of cotton goods during the first three weeks of January, to include January 20, exceeded production by 200 million yards or 60 per cent; that unfilled orders were at the highest point since the code became effective July 17, 1933, amounting to 847 million yards, or an increase of 175 million yards since the beginning of December; the present unfilled orders amount to seven weeks, current production, which is a better situation than at the high point reached in 1929.

"The Bureau of Census under date of February 20, 1934, reports as follows:

"Cotton spindles in place January 31, 1934, 30,967,862, of which there were operated at some time during the month of January, 25,653,324.



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December, 1933	24,840,870
November	25,423,348
October	25,875,142
September	26,002,148
August	25,884,704
January, 1933	23,753,838

"It is to be remembered that in December, 1933, there was an industry-wide curtailment of 25 per cent of production.

"We submit these figures to show that the cotton goods industry has not suffered by reason of the Cotton Processing Tax and that there is no basis for imposing the tax on woven rayon.

"At the conference on February 19 it was very evident that those arguing for the imposition of a tax on rayon were manufacturers of fine combed sales yarn and mercerized yarn. Their claim that rayon has supplanted cotton in the knitting field is not borne out by the fact that consumption of rayon in 1933 in this field declined together with sales of mercerized cotton. The Textile Organon, issue of January 18, 1934 page 18, shows substantially less rayon consumed by the knit goods industry in 1933 than in 1932.

"If for some reason unknown to us the Administration imposes a tax on rayon used for the hosiery and knit goods field, it must be on only such rayon yarn as is used by these industries and only when used by them. The proper point of collection of tax should be at the establishment of the hosiery manufacturer at the time he opens a case of yarn for processing. Such a course of action on the part of the Administration would automatically eliminate from tax consideration acetate yarn and dull nonacetate rayon yarn and all other rayon yarns except those confined to the denier sizes 125-175 and then only when actually used by the manufacturer of knit goods or hosiery.

"Textile Organon indices of actual rayon deliveries are:

	1933
January	353
February	293
March	201
April	398
May	517
June	450
July	470
August	420
September	453
October	399
November	371
December	385
	1934

January (estimated) 368

"This shows a decline for the last quarter of 1933 clearly showing there has been no excessive shift from cotton to rayon.

"We shall be very glad to appear either formally or informally before the Administration if there is any point on which it is felt we can be of help or assistance.

"Very truly yours,

"NATIONAL RAYON WEAVERS ASSOCIATION.

"Chas. Whitney Dall, Secretary."

### Cotton Acreage Estimated 27,161,000

(Fairchild Service)

Our reports during February are highly conflicting. In sections where the farmers have signed up with the Government to curtail acreage 40 per cent, there appears to be some new land being planted, but, on the other hand, there is a tendency on the part of farmers to plant less and cultivate intensively.

Based on our reports of acreage reduction pledges and present indications, farmers intend to plant 27,161,000 acres, or the least in 33 years. One must go back to the year 1901 to find a harvested acreage as small as 27 million. In that year 27,050,000 acres were harvested.

A planting of 27,161,000 acres would indicate a reduction of 9.9 per cent from the harvested acreage of 1933, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture last December, and a reduction of 33.6 per cent from planted acreage last year. The planted acreage last year was 40,929,000 and 30,144,000 acres were harvested, according to the preliminary figures.

The following tabulation shows the farmers' intentions to plant, based on correspondents' reports, and reports as to the acreage signed up. The figures are in thousands of acres. The percentage of reduction varies widely in various parts of the belt, and is subject to later revision.

State	Intentions to Plant	Planted 1933	Harvested 1933
United States	27,161	40,929	30,144
Virginia	50	76	65
North Carolina	890	1,319	1,088
South Carolina	1,090	1,813	1,379
Georgia	2,010	2,855	2,147
Florida	80	121	96
Missouri	321	458	345
Tennessee	800	1,163	898
Alabama	1,990	3,246	2,417
Mississippi	2,500	3,891	2,964
Louisiana	1,150	1,751	1,283
Texas	10,800	16,014	11,467
Oklahoma	2,700	4,128	2,932
Arkansas	2,430	3,593	2,631
New Mexico	80	123	92
Arizona	95	137	116
California	165	222	208
Others	10	19	16

## MATELLA-ENGLO ENKA'S new fine multi-filament extra dull YARNS

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TO meet the demand of fashion for fine multi-filament yarns in highly styled fabrics, Enka is adding to its range of popular sizes, in bright and medium dull yarns two new high filament extra dull yarns — 100 denier, 60 filament Matella and 150 denier, 90 filament Englo.

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## Notice of Receivers Sale of Aileen Mills, Inc.

Under and by virtue of an order duly entered by his Honor John M. Oglesby, Resident Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, on the 8th day of January, 1934, in the civil action pending in Montgomery County entitled "David Clark, Plaintiff, vs. The Aileen Mills, Inc., Defendant," in which action the undersigned has heretofore been duly appointed Receiver of Aileen Mills, Inc., the undersigned will at Noon on the 17th day of March, 1934, at the plant of Aileen Mills, Inc., in Biscoe, N. C., and at the front door of said plant, offer for sale at auction, to the highest bidder for cash,

### All Assets, Both Real and Personal, Belonging to The Aileen Mills, Inc., Biscoe, N.C.

Under the orders of the Court the undersigned is directed not to receive any bid from any person unless such person shall have deposited with the undersigned, before the sale, either \$10,000 in cash or a certified check payable to the undersigned and drawn upon a solvent bank or trust company in like amount. The qualifying deposit of any bidder who becomes the last and highest bidder shall be applied toward the payment of the purchase price by such bidder and all other qualifying deposits made by unsuccessful bidders shall be returned to them at the conclusion of the auction. In case any bidder who is declared to be the highest bidder by the undersigned shall fail to complete his bid and pay the purchase price, in accordance with the terms of the Court's order, or shall fail to comply with any order of the Court relating to the payment of such purchase price, then the qualifying deposit of such bidder shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the first sale and all resales and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price at a resale, and to such other purposes as the Court may direct.

A report of the sale will be made to His Honor John M. Oglesby and His Honor will, on the 2nd day of April, 1934, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Shelby, N. C., determine whether or not the sale held hereunder shall be confirmed, at which time counsel representing all interested parties may appear and be heard.

February 12th, 1934.

**D. D. Bruton**

*Receiver of Aileen Mills, Inc.*

Another strange feature about this year's crop is the fact that we have just passed through a winter when, with few exceptions, the rainfall every month in all the growing States has averaged less than normal. This deficiency is expected to have a marked effect on the crop in Texas and Oklahoma, unless remedied before planting time. There is yet plenty of time before planting gets under way in western Texas and Oklahoma.

The greatest deficiency of rainfall is in the Eastern States. The rainfall in the Central States is slightly less than normal, but the rainfall in the Western States, while slightly less than normal, is very unevenly distributed.

The following tabulation shows the average rainfall in the principal Cotton States during the winter months of November and December as reported by the Weather Bureau, and an estimate of the January rainfall by Fairchild combined to obtain the total estimated rainfall for the winter, and also the normal rainfall for these three months, also a column showing the deficiency in rainfall:

State	Rainfall	Normal	Deficiency
	Nov.- Dec.- Jan.	Nov.- Dec.- Jan.	
North Carolina	1.62	3.40	-1.78
South Carolina	1.57	3.15	-1.59
Georgia	1.80	3.48	-1.68
Alabama	2.45	3.99	-1.54
Tennessee	3.75	3.95	-0.20
Mississippi	3.51	4.16	-0.65
Louisiana	3.60	4.36	-0.76
Arkansas	3.35	3.79	-0.44
Texas	1.47	2.27	-0.80
Oklahoma	1.46	2.05	-0.59

Note—Above figures are in inches, tenths and hundredths of an inch. There is a general deficiency of moisture in the Cotton States, and the most pronounced deficiency is in the Eastern States. There is a shortage of rainfall in the Western States, and while in Texas there is a deficiency of only eight-tenths of an inch, the rainfall in this State was quite unevenly distributed. The southern portions of Texas received the most moisture, whereas, the western parts of the State have had sharply less than normal. The western parts of Texas and Oklahoma need winter rainfall more than other sections of the State, as these sections usually have a dry summer.

### Viscose Co. Reduces Seraceta Yarn Prices

The Viscose Company has met the reduction in acetate yarn prices initiated by the du Pont Rayon Company by lowering the quotations for its Seraceta yarns. The company is not issuing a price list at the present time.

It is expected that a similar action will be taken by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

No action has been taken as yet by the Tennessee Eastman Corporation concerning prices.

### Finishing Recipes Used By French Mills

(Continued from Page 10)

S, 2 lbs. of Stearine, 2 lbs. of Monopol soap, 2 lbs. of beeswax.

If it is a question of colored material and also when width is not of great importance, cylinder dryers are preferred to frame dryers. After drying, allow to cool, damp them again, let them lie over night or for 6 hours so that the moisture is well distributed, then calender with strong pressure, and mangle as desired.

6. Printed Flannel napped on one side 29½", 74 x 38, 4.10 yds. p. lb.

Construction: Width 29½", total ends 2184, warp



74, filling 38 p. inch. Yarn count: Warps 24s, filling 14s. Approx. yards p. lb. 4.10, ozs. p. y. 3.92.

For this fabric a fairly strong and moderate weighting is required. The finishing compositions therefore are varied. In order to obtain a delicate hand similar to wool, it is necessary to nap the upper surface a little so that it is slightly fluffy, without giving the appearance of having been napped. The design should not be hidden.

This effect is obtained by means of an Emery machine, or failing this, with an old napping machine with five rollers, only one roller of which is allowed to weakly attack the cloth. Nap the under surface three or four times as desired and according to twist of the threads. After napping finish as follows:

100 gallons contain: 50 lbs. of potato flour, solubilized with 12 ozs. of Aktivin-S; then add the extract of 4 lbs. of Irish moss, 1 quart of finishing oil and 13 ozs. of salt. Boil the whole again.

The addition of salt serves the purpose of avoiding the drying out of the goods, and to give them a full hand. For a very soft finish, use 100 gallons: 67 lbs. of glucose, 6 lbs. of Irish moss, 1 quart of finishing oil.

As the glucose is hygroscopic omit the salt in this recipe. Dry on the frame, stretch to width in order to overcome the shrinkage caused by the napping. Then allow to cool, moisten and calender lightly; nap two or three times, hot-press, and roll.

7. Linene and Lawn, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 70 x 76, 6.00 yds. p. lb.

Construction: Width 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", total ends 2140, warp 70, filling 76 per inch. Yarn count: Warp 24, filling 30. Approx. yards per lb. 6.00, ozs. p. yard 2.66.

This material requires a good finish, which is obtained chiefly by pressing. The finishing bath contains per 100 gallons: 83 lbs. potato starch, 1 lb. Aktivin-S, 42 lbs. glucose, 2 quarts finishing oil.

The goods are dried on the frame, cooled moistened and calendered warm with strong pressure.

The bed linen of better quality is mercerized—others are mangled after the warm calendering, according to quality and price.

8. Visky Cloth (Natural Finish), 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 80x69, 2.73 yds. p. lb.

Construction: Width 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", total ends 3620, warp 80, filling 68 per inch. Yarn count: Warp 24, filling 26. Approx. yards per lb. 2.73, ozs. per yard 5.85.

Besides the magnesium salts finish and the solubilized starch finish the following method is used (per 100 gallon bath): 83 lbs. potato starch, solubilized with 1 lb. Aktivin-S; then add the extract of 5 lbs. Irish moss, and 1 quart finishing oil. Then boil the whole again.

This finish has an advantage over the salt finish, for it gives the material a better appearance, and preserves better the natural soft hand. After the drying, allow to cool, moisten and calender lightly.

9. Fine Zephyrs (Shirting, Chambrays, etc.), 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 68 x 142, 7.35 yds. p. lb.

Construction: Width 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", total ends 2160, warp 68, filling 142 per inch. Yarn count: Warp 100-2 ply, filling 80. Approx. yards per lb. 7.35, ozs. per yard 2.17.

Provided that the colors employed will stand this treatment the material is singed on both sides, and well washed. Materials which are woven with a strongly sized warp must be previously desized.

Then finish in a bath which contains per 100 gallons: 42 lbs. potato flour, solubilized with 9 ozs. Aktivin-S; then add 2 lbs. Stearine, and 1 lb. Monopol soap, and boil.

Finish, dry on the frame or on cylinders, allow to cool, moisten, put again in a cylinder with several bowls, using high pressure; finally double and roll.



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## Exempt Carded Yarn From Code

Washington. — Bonafide export sales of carded cotton yarn were ordered exempt from cotton textile code trade practice requirements by Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator. The order is effective March 3rd unless objections shall show cause to the contrary.

Johnson's order approves amendments to the code submitted by the Cotton-Textile Institute of New

York, the code authority for the industry.

The Institute, in submitting its recommendations, said:

"The conditions and practices in the export trade in carded yarn are different from those prevailing in the domestic trade and vary with each country to which carded yarn is exported.

"It is necessary and desirable, if a further decrease in the export business is to be prevented, that the trade practices governing the merchandising of carded cotton yarn shall not

apply to bona fide export sales of carded yarn.

"At the same time, if the aforesaid exception is made in respect of export sales, it is essential to devise a suitable procedure to eliminate the possibility of carded yarn sold for export, and therefore not subject to the trade practices governing domestic sales, finding its way into the domestic market."

## Want Hearing On Mill Conditions

Langley, S. C.—Employees of cotton mills here and at Bath and Clearwater, who remained on the job when others went out on strike last fall, asked a hearing on conditions in the mills.

In a letter addressed to W. C. Hamrick, chairman of the Senate committee on commerce and manufacturers at Columbia, the workers said that during the strike "in Horse Creek Valley less than 25 per cent of the employees of the various mills were involved" and that "those who remained at work were intimidated in every way possible, threatened and in many cases sustained physical injuries in order that they might pursue their right to earn a living."

The letter said further "we have absolutely no complaint and we want to continue in our jobs and not have our jobs taken away from us and given to those who went on strike and who endeavored to prevent our continuing work."

Employees said 1,399 signed the letter, representing 75 per cent of the workers. They said they had elected their own welfare committee without supervision from employers.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding, spinning, separately or combined; or overseer of preparatory department in rayon silk. Have had (17) years experience as overseer in these departments, strictly sober, good manager of help. Excellent references furnished from former employers. Will go anywhere. W. W. S., care Textile Bulletin.

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## Some Essentials of Recovery

(Continued from Page 7)

promotion of new undertakings and the rehabilitation of existing facilities. This renewed activity on the part of private enterprise is possible, however, only to the extent that it is furnished with an adequate supply of capital at reasonable cost, which in turn is possible only when such capital is reasonably assured of safety from the extraordinary hazards now confronting it and when savings are not being absorbed currently by an expanding government debt. This priming operation will be efficacious only to the extent that the economic pump is actually in operating condition; if it is out of order no amount of priming will avail. Our first concern must be to put it in repair; that is to restore those conditions which will cause the owners of capital to again risk it in private enterprise. A government policy of encouragement to private enterprise; an assurance of opportunity to earn in the future a reasonable return upon invested capital; costs of production and related prices adjusted to restore a proper parity in prices between manufactured products, raw materials and agricultural products thereby stimulating free exchange and finally, rigid economy in Governmental expenditures so that a balanced budget may again be possible without excessive taxation—these are the essentials upon which permanent prosperity and a restoration of normal employment must be based.

## Promote Cotton Goods

As was pointed out in *The Gazette* yesterday, the thing cotton textile folks should do is not to curtail the production so much as it is to find new uses for their product. The world is not using enough cotton goods. Cotton has not been advertised as rayon and silk have been.

The promotion that has put over scores of nationally known products would do the same thing for cotton and cotton products. If cotton goods and textile products were advertised in our magazines and newspapers like some other manufactured products are, it would not be long until our mills could be running full time. Look at the Cannon towel advertising, for instance. It is appearing in all the widely read magazines. Modern advertising and salesmanship is putting the towel across, as has been done for cigarettes, soaps, razor blades, shoes, hats, tooth paste, and dozens of other products.

The cotton interests of the South ought to arise in their might and organize a vast promotional and advertising scheme that would boost the use and manufacture of cotton and cotton textile products far beyond their fondest dreams.—*Gastonia Gazette*.

## E. F. Houghton & Co. Elects Officers For

At the annual meeting of stockholders of E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, manufacturers of oils and mechanical leather goods, the following officers were elected: President, Louis E. Murphy; first vice-president and general manager, Aaron E. Carpenter; second vice-president and director of sales, George W. Pressell; secretary, A. E. Carpenter, III; treasurer, R. H. Patch.

The board of directors for the coming year will be composed of the above officers and H. B. Fox, purchasing agent.

The company resumed payment of its customary service bonus to employees for 1933. The treasurer reported that the regular dividends on preferred stock and a small dividend on common stock had been paid during 1933, thus maintaining an unbroken dividend record on preferred stock since 1910 and on common stock since 1923.

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were generally quiet throughout the week, opinion here that the unfavorable weather was a factor in the slow trade. It is recognized in the trade also, that there must be some reaction from the very active trade since early in January. In the meanwhile the mills are well sold ahead and prices have been kept on a steady basis. Some goods are very scarce for spot and prompt delivery and are bringing a premium. For instance, trading in wash goods for spring would be much more active where it possible to speed up deliveries.

The movement of finished goods has continued on a steady basis, with the opinion expressed that further covering on gray goods will be necessary within a short time. Demand for colored goods has been strong. Mills on denims, chambrays, coverts, suitings and similar fabrics are well sold ahead and prices are firmer.

Print cloths, carded broadcloths, sheetings and other coarse yarn gray goods sold moderately. Some sales were noted from second hands, but the quantities involved were not large.

Fine goods markets generally were quiet on Wednesday, although there were some instances of moderately good inquiry. Mills were in possession of a few spot goods, but on some styles a few mills were offering moderately nearby deliveries where a few looms were available. Such second hand selling as had developed during the week was not sufficient to cause any difficulties in the market since offerings were scattered and usually involved quick shipments which mills were not prepared to handle in any case. Occasionally where spots or nearby deliveries were extremely scarce second hand were able to get prices equal to mill quotations for later deliveries, and one or two cases came to attention where second hands had exacted premiums for spots over mill quotations.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	47/8
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	97/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¾
Brown sheetings, standard	10
Tickings, 8-ounce	18½
Denims	16
Dress gingham	15
Staple gingham	9
Standard prints	7

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn prices are stronger than in several weeks and the volume done through the early part of last week was a good deal larger. Toward the close consumers were more reluctant to follow higher prices and trading was less active. Inquiry covered a wide range of numbers and consumers were showing more interest in the future requirements. Some of them appeared anxious to be certain of prompt delivery. Specifications on old orders came in better and the yarn movement was rather large.

Commitments made included deliveries through as far off as into June and sometimes July. It was more a case of buyers being reluctant to cover into the farther off months than spinners' readiness to accept such business. There were mills that have lately refused to accept contracts calling for shipments as late as through June or July, contenting themselves with sales calling for April and May deliveries.

A number found that business was more noticeably confined to knitters. The weaving section, while buyers, was not ready to come in for more than actual needs. Many weavers, especially the wool goods trade, were already sufficiently covered to feel content with their preparations. That many more yarn orders are to be placed is a general conviction, but the immediate sentiment favored a little delay until the buying momentum once more becomes accelerated in in numerous quarters of the cotton cloth industry.

While there failed to be regularity in combed yarn quotations the situation was considered satisfactory. Variable views on prices tended to allow for a leeway of several cents a pound on the same numbers in different first hand quarters. Mills are often comfortably supplied with contracts, yet this is not so uniform a condition as to preclude the possibility of weakness on any delay in market activity restarting within a reasonable length of time.

Southern Single Warps		30s	
10s	29	37½	38
12s	29½	40s	44½-45
14s	30	40s ex.	47
16s	29	50s	52
20s	32	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	35½	8s	29½
30s	37½	10s	30
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		12s	31
8s	29	16s	32
10s	29½	20s	33
12s	30	Carpet Yarns	
14s	31	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
16s	31	and 4-ply	
20s	33	Colored stripes, 8s, 3	
24s	34½	and 4-ply	
26s	35½	White carpets, 8s, 3	
30s	37½-38	and 4-ply	
30s ex.	39	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
Southern Single Skeins		8s, 1-ply	23½
8s	29	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24
10s	29	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24½
12s	29½	12s, 2-ply	25
14s	30	16s, 2-ply	29
16s	30½	20s, 2-ply	30
20s	32	30s, 2-ply	35½
26s	35	36s, 2-ply	39½
30s	37½	Southern Frame Cones	
36s	41½	8s	29
40s	44½	10s	29
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		12s	29½
8s	29	14s	30
10s	29	16s	30½
12s	30	18s	31
14s	30½	20s	31½
16s	31	22s	32½
20s	32½-33	24s	32½
24s	34½	26s	33½
26s	36½	28s	34½
		30s	35½
			36½

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Adolf Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, R. 5, Box 128, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindal Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec.; Geo. E. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Borne, Scrymgeour Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps., H. L. Slever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. D. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, 180 Westminster Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 202 E. Prentiss Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apts., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga. Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Bufum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps., A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 418 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery, 408 23rd St. N., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilham, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champlion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville,

Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celchur, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hudson Industrial Co., 702 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Rep., Walter M. Fallor, P. O. Box 989, Charlotte, N. C.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 516 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jamison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeFreville (Special Agent); Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co.; North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co., Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co.; South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford; Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting &



Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep. J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. Macintyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Pearce Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C., B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 6 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C. Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluol Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W. Atlanta, Ga. H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., H. G. Mayer, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.;

Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## \$11,995,000 Process Tax On Cotton in January

Washington.—The sum of \$11,995,000.26 was collected during January from the cotton processing tax, it was revealed in a statement by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. In addition, import compensating taxes put \$84,474.05 into Federal coffers during the month, and the floor tax amounted to \$3,299,506.15.

According to the statement, a total of \$94,655,601.02 has been collected from the processing and allied taxes on cotton since the AAA made it effective last August 1st.

## Fast Freight Cuts Time From Greenville to N. Y.

Greenville, S. C.—Recognizing the demand and necessity for shortened freight schedules on textiles from the Carolinas to eastern markets in order to place Southern mills on a more competitive basis from a delivery standpoint with their competition in other sections, the Southern Railway, will, effective March 5th, establish a new fast freight textile train from Greenville, and intermediate origins to Norfolk, Va., for the handling of textiles to eastern port cities and interior destinations when routed rail and water, thus reducing the present transit time 24 hours, according to announcement made by H. W. Bondurant, assistant freight traffic manager, Charlotte.

J. S. Culpepper, commercial agent, and L. Phillips Hungerford, freight traffic representative of Greenville, hailed the change as an improvement that will mean much to the commer-

cial well being of this community and section, particularly in the textile field. Between Greenville and New York, 24 hours time will be saved.

This new train, which will be an addition to presently existing schedules, will leave Greenville at 1 p. m. daily, arriving Norfolk, Va., at 10:30 next morning, providing as example, second morning delivery in Baltimore, second day delivery Philadelphia; second day arrival third morning delivery New York and third morning delivery at Boston-Providence.

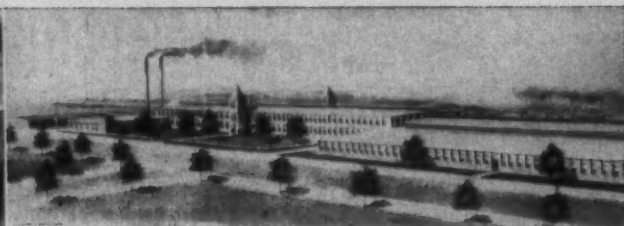
This new service will also advance the movement of tonnage from this section destined to the East when moving all-rail through Potomac Yards, Va.

## Garraux Heads Baseball League

Greenville, S. C.—John H. Garraux, of Judson Mill, was elected president of the Southern Textile Basketball Association at the annual business meeting held here just before conclusion of the 1934 championship tournament. He succeeds Jesse D. Brown, of Victor-Monaghan, who in turn succeeds him as secretary. Other officers for the association that has completed its 14th year were elected as follows: Harley Heath of Pelzer; Harry B. Jones, of Union Bleachery, Greenville; F. C. Garner, of Greensboro, N. C.; J. Ben Doar, of Poe Mill, and Joe F. Mason, of Lonsdale, all vice-presidents; G. L. Doggett, of Piedmont Manufacturing Company, was renamed boys' host, and Mrs. Lucile Thomas, of Dunear, girls' host.

## Labor Asks Law to Prevent Mill Village Evictions

Spartanburg, S. C.—Following receipt of a petition from several local unions of textile workers in the Horse Creek Valley of Aiken County urging the legislature to enact a law prohibiting eviction of workers from mill village houses "during the depression and emergency," Representatives Stansfield and Bush, of Aiken, introduced in the House a bill to prevent eviction of textile strikers during the period of conciliation attempts. The petition from the textile unions at Bath and Langley said that many of the workers formerly employed have been evicted from their homes and a large number who came out on strike October 20, 1933, are now pending eviction.



## VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

### GRANITE FALLS, N. C.

This small town has seven cotton mills on yarns, sash cord and specialties.

Falls Mfg. Co. has two mills, Nos. 1 and 2, with —, —, Poovey, superintendent, and L. G. Capshaw, overseer. G. D. Wilson, section man in carding, realizes the necessity for keeping up with textile progress, and is one of our subscribers.

These mills have nice machinery for making the best carded yarns.

#### GRANITE CORDAGE CO.

There are three or four mills in this group, with D. M. Cline, general superintendent. Norman B. Hill is overseer carding and spinning on first shift, and J. H. Fagan is overseer on second shift, Mill No. 2.

Was sorry to miss the overseer at No. 3.

Granite Cordage Co. is the largest mill of the kind we have ever seen. They have a new style machine for making braided cord—a “double deck” affair invented and built by their own master mechanic, W. C. Wright. Sash cord, twines and cord for all purposes are made here, carefully finished and highly polished.

#### THE ALDRED MILLS

Frank S. Dennis, formerly of Ware Shoals, is the well liked and efficient superintendent—a man who makes up in dynamic energy what he lacks in size. It was our first time to meet Mr. Dennis, but we hope it won't be the last. He is a man of deep thought and a fine conversationalist.

Aldred Mills employ around 265 people, and all we saw looked healthy and happy.

W. H. Darby, overseer carding, first shift, F. E. Litten, overseer carding, second shift, J. D. Plexico, carder and spinner, as well as Mr. Dennis, are among our appreciated readers of *The Textile Bulletin*.

These mills are going nicely, and everything in fine order. In fact, we were agreeably surprised to find such nice mills in such a small town.

The villages are every attractive and show up advantageously from the highway.

### CHARLOTTE, N. C.

#### CHADWICK-HOSKINS MILLS NOS. 1 AND 2

These mills and villages have long been models of cleanliness and neatness—a credit to the textile industry.

The girls of these mills are among the nicest we know. They have a live club, pretty club rooms, and they do

worth while things. They have recently redecorated the club rooms.

E. P. Cofield, general superintendent, is deeply interested in the Girls' Club.

Every year in late Summer or Fall, the mill company sponsors a flower show in each village, giving prizes for chrysanthemums, roses and potted plants. Of course, each mill community tries to outdo the others, consequently the results have been marvelous. The operatives have become famous for their skill in gardening—therefore, everyone has profited in experience.

At Hoskins Mill, we found our friend, W. H. Connor, overseer spinning, launched on an educational venture. In other words, he is teaching a textile class at night, sponsored by the State Educational Board, in co-operation with the mill company. W. L. Mullis is overseer spinning, second shift.

M. C. Kirksey, overseer carding, is never without the *Textile Bulletin*.

Over at the Chadwick plant, B. L. Quick, overseer carding, first shift, and J. B. Jones, overseer carding, second shift, are among our wide-awake friends. For several years, this mill has had a woman overseer in the cloth room—and she knows her job.

### HOMESTEAD, N. C.

#### LEAKSVILLE WOOLEN MILL

Homestead is between Charlotte and Paw Creek—about five miles from Charlotte. John A. Shumate, superintendent of this plant, has demonstrated his ability and efficiency very effectively and successfully, in the beauty and quality of this mill's product—soft, fluffy, fleecy blankets.

T. L. Oates is overseer cotton carding and lapping; F. C. Hull, overseer wool carding and spinning; D. H. Dehart, overseer slashing and weaving; Earl Cline, overseer cloth room; W. W. McGee, overseer napping; H. L. Grice, master mechanic; W. L. Edwards, dyer.

### RHODHISS, N. C.

We found Rhodhiss dressing up for Spring. Houses are being nicely painted and a lot of cleaning up going on.

Clarkson Jones, general superintendent, and his assistant, L. A. Elmore, always give us a hearty welcome and loyal support in our work; consequently, all the key men—overseers and second hands—are readers of the leading mill journal, *The Textile Bulletin*. Being the only weekly in the South, it is more popular than ever.



Here is the way we wrote them up at Rhodhiss: W. A. West, overseer cloth room No. 1; W. W. Hinson, overseer carding No. 1; T. L. Benfield, overseer spinning No. 1; J. A. Williams, overseer weaving No. 1; E. E. Ford, second hand in weaving No. 1; C. O. Champion, second hand weaving No. 1.

At Mill No. 2, G. F. Woods is overseer carding; B. B. Burnett, overseer spinning; J. W. Hughes, second hand in spinning; C. F. Kirby, overseer weaving; T. L. Duncan, second hand in weaving; W. P. Herman, overseer cloth room.

Messrs. Jones and Elmore, the overseers and second hands, have our thanks for courtesies extended.

### "BE WHAT YOU IS"

Don't be what you ain't;  
Jes be what you is;  
'Cause if you is not what you am,  
Den you am not what you is;  
If you is jes' a little tadpole,  
Don't try to be a frog;  
If you is jes' de tail,  
Don't try to wag de dog.  
You can always pass de plate  
If you can't exhort an' preach;  
If you is jes' a pebble,  
Don't try to be a beach.  
Don't be what you ain't,  
Jes' be what you is,  
'Cause the man that plays it square  
A' gwine to get his.  
It ain't what you has been,  
It's what you *now am is*.

—Author Unknown.

### Cotton Goods Prices Are Dirt Cheap, Anderson Believes

(Continued from Page 8)

after the code, came the processing tax, of about \$21 per bale on our raw material.

"We were thus put away out in front without the support in buying power to help us and our customers to carry this double load—a position which did not confront any other large employing industry. A slump in textile production and a slump in prices of textiles inevitably followed."

#### GOOD PROSPECTS FOR TEXTILES

Mr. Anderson then outlined the various Government projects like the CWA and the PWA, which have made a definite impression in retail business during the past 60 to 90 days.

"It looks like big business in all lines for 1934, and textiles will probably lead, since we serve the every-day needs of the average citizen.

"What can be said of cotton?"

In this connection, Mr. Anderson points out how, since 1923, the price of cotton has been forced lower and lower, and also indicates the effect that huge surpluses have had on the price of cotton.

#### CARRYOVER HEADED FOR NORMALCY

He compares the farmer of the country with the business men and the manufacturers, who are in favor of constructive action for the benefit of the whole, tired of having their progress upset and frequently nullified by the stupidity of a willful minority. This refers to the

fact that over 94 per cent of 22,000 who answered inquiries sent out by the Department of Agriculture, favor compulsory action on curtailment of yield—or on control of yield. Curtailment by acreage, as is known, has not been as effective as would have been desired on the basis of the Bankhead Bill, to limit ginnings to about 9 million bales, through a program of taxation and exemption, the surplus or carryover of American grown cotton would be reduced to a point of normalcy. Mr. Anderson points out.

Present indications are that the consumption of American grown cotton this year will be about 14,238,000 bales; ginnings from the 1933-1934 crop will be about 12,870,000 bales.

Mr. Anderson quotes the figures which estimate world carryover of American grown cotton as of August 31, 1934, at about 10,386,000 bales. He adds about 9 million bales, under the Bankhead bill, which would make a total available supply for the 1934-1935 season at 19,389,000 bales; and estimates world consumption for the 1934-1935 season, at 14,500,000 bales, which would leave an estimated world carryover of American grown cotton on August 31, 1935, at 4,886,000 bales.

#### HIGHER COTTON SEEMS CERTAIN

Based on the Bankhead bill becoming a law, Mr. Anderson points out that it is hard to escape the conclusion that the present values of cotton will not only be maintained, but that there is a good chance that the price will advance—particularly with a steady improvement in the textile business in this country. He mentioned what has been heard many times before, that the more conservative say that if the Bankhead bill is enacted cotton will go to around 15 cents per pound.

"The real fireworks are likely to develop after the Government has disposed of the cotton in which it is interested, and which may be accomplished before this year is over.

### Handling Claims in Silk Dyeing Industry

The initiation of a new and radical procedure for handling claim adjustments in the silk dyeing industry was announced Thursday by Major General William N. Haskell, executive director of the Code Authority for the silk and rayon dyeing and printing industry.

A notice signed by General Haswell was placed in the hands of all silk dyers, printers and finishers Thursday morning, making it mandatory for all dyers to file with the Code Authority details of all claims of any kind adjusted by the dyers. General Haskell also forwarded to the dyers a sample of a standardized claim form adopted by the Code Authority with the request that dyers recommend to converters that they use this form in filing their claims with the dyers.

General Haskell pointed out that Article 7, Paragraph 4 of the Silk Dyers and Printers Code of Fair Competition, signed by President Roosevelt on December 31, 1933, calls for the establishment of a central office for the adjustment of all service claims made against dyers by their customers.

It was made known that the Code Authority is seriously considering the establishment of an office for the future adjustment of all claims and the adoption of the standard claim form is part of this plan. The Code authority has had a staff of skilled adjusters at work for sometime and a great many claims are now in the hands of these adjusters for settlement on behalf of the dyers.

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cate G. P. W., care Textile Bulletin.

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room; 12 years' experience; 31 years of  
age. Can furnish good references. H.  
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WANTED—Position as overseer of slash-  
ing, warping, spooling and drawing-in.  
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Best of references. Now employed. H. P.  
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ery. D. L. Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

WANTED—Position as superintendent,  
print or shade goods mill preferred; or  
would consider card room; 30 years' ex-  
perience in one of the South's best  
shade mills, as carder and superintend-  
ent. W. L. S., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as tying-in overseer;  
14 years experience on E Model ma-  
chines, operating in large mill at pres-  
ent; desire change; strictly sober and  
can give best of references. Tying, care  
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WANTED—Position as master mechanic.  
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tendent or overseer of weaving. Have  
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cesses and specialized in weaving on  
Jacquards, dobbies, cam and box looms,  
designing and cloth analysis. Good man-  
ager of help. 20 years' experience. 15  
years with present employers. J. S.,  
care Textile Bulletin.

### Coffin Praises NRA

Howard Coffin, chairman of the  
board of Southeastern Textiles, says  
that regulations of the NRA have  
sounded the deathknell of the "ruth-  
less era of competition," and that in-  
dustry will continue to receive the  
benefits of the revival brought about  
by the Recovery Act. Citing the tex-  
tile industry as an example, Mr. Cof-  
fin said that annual reports of the

various organizations now appearing  
are decidedly in the "black" for the  
first time in the past several years.

Southeastern Textiles, a merchan-  
dising agency, which is just complet-  
ing its first year of corporate exist-  
ence, Coffin said, shows nearly a \$50,-  
000,000 volume of business and that  
it was entering its second year with  
\$9,000,000 in orders booked.

Coffin, one of the group who help-  
ed shape the code for textiles and  
has followed closely its workings in  
other fields, expressed the belief that,  
with certain necessary modifications  
of the acts and its administration, it  
is highly probable the recovery mea-  
sure will be a permanent basis of  
American business and that it is un-  
likely that "we shall ever see a return  
of the laissez-faire operation of in-  
dustry."

"The experiment of the past year,"  
he said, "has revealed that many of  
the feature of the plan need correct-  
ing. As the organization becomes  
perfected and the problems more  
clearly defined, necessary adjustment  
will be made."

### World Cotton Use Up

World cotton-textile industry is  
now almost back to the pre-depres-  
sion levels of activity, according to  
the New York Cotton Exchange Ser-  
vice. During the first half of the  
current cotton season, August 1st to  
January 31st, world cotton spinners  
used more cotton than in any cor-  
responding period since the 1929-30  
season, when the depression had bare-  
ly begun. The service estimates  
world consumption of all growths of  
cotton during the six-month period at  
12,667,000 bales, as compared with  
12,005,000 in the corresponding pe-  
riod last season.

World spinners used 7,045,000  
bales of American cotton during the  
first half of this season, against 6,-  
977,000 during the first half of last  
season. Consumption of foreign  
growths totalled 5,622,000 bales, as  
compared with 5,028,000. Consump-  
tion of American cotton constituted  
55.6 per cent of the all-cotton con-  
sumption total, as compared with  
58.1 in the first half of last season.

Stock of all cottons in the world  
January 31st, including the unpicked  
portions of American and foreign  
crops, is tentatively estimated by the  
service at 28,714,000, as compared  
with 28,912,000 on January 31st last  
year. While the mid-season stock of  
all growths was about the same as  
last year, the stock of American cot-  
ton was considerably smaller, aggre-  
gating 17,430,000 bales this year, as  
compared with 18,972,000 last year.

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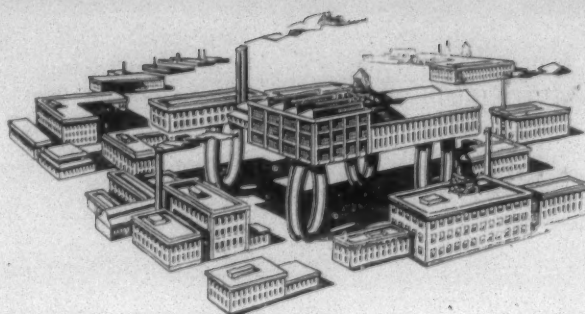
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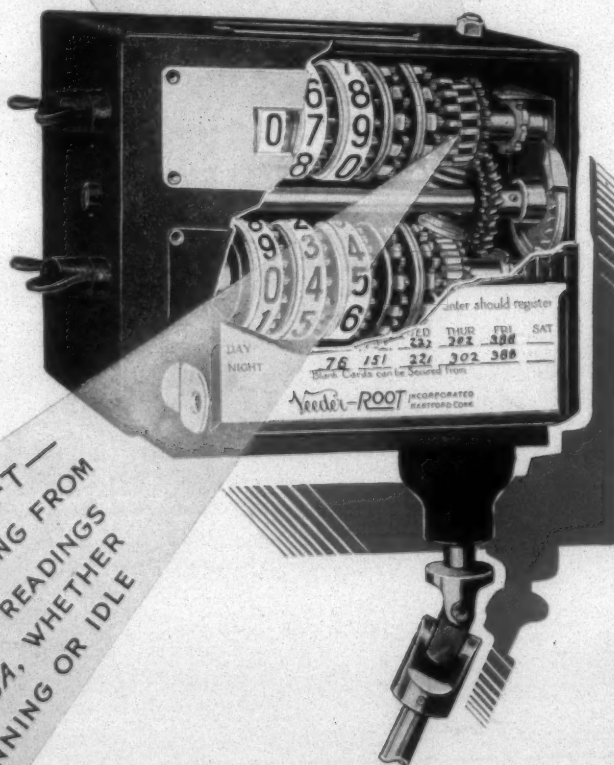
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